## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN

STREETITION PRICES — IN ADVANCE — Daily Journs \$10; Chantry Daily 36; Tri-Weekly 36; Weekly 36; Evon ing Ballelin 36 a year or 12% cents a week, if mailed 36. CLUB PRICES—18 ADVANCE —5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklosfor 36; Weekly—1 copy 2 years 36; 2 copies I yea 36; no copies 3 2; 18 copies or mare 31 50 cach.

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#### TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1857.

THE UNEMPLOYED MECHANICS.—There is no class of the community with whose distresses we so deeply and sincerely sympathise as with those engaged in mechanical pursuits. They are the true bone and sinew of our city and merit the highest consideration of every political economist. Generally speaking, they are industrious, self-reliant, and proudly independent, and we should greatly deplore any untoward accident that may deprive them of the opportunity to maintain this independence or for a single day make them pensioners upon public bounty, but we cannot believe that circumstances exist in our city at present to produce this sad result to the extent that has by some been supposed.

A series of meetings have recently been held to ascertain the number of unemployed mechanics in our midst and to provide relief for them. A report was made about a week ago stating the number at three thousand, including sewing women and laborers and steamboat hands. This is nearly one-half of our whole voting population, and it is evident upon the face of the report that there is a very great mistake in the enumeration, and that the number reported more probably approximates to the total number usually employed than to the number at that time out of employment. It is positively incredible that nearly one-half of the voting population of the city is out of employment and unable to procure the means of obtaining support, yet this report has gone forth to the world and has been extensively copied into the newspapers throughout the country to the great detriment of our city.

There were doubtless a few weeks ago a large number of unemployed persons in our midst who depend upon their daily labor for a living, but here, as elsewhere, many of these were for the time being out of employment because they were unwilling to engage in any except a particular kind of work and at any except the prices they had been accustomed to receive in flush times. There are moreover a large number of artisans of various traces who do not find work at their trades in the winter months at any time. Besides, affairs are not now near so bad as they were ten days or two weeks ago. Louisville has suffered much less from the effects of the panic than almost any other city in the Uuion of equal population. Many employers who were induced by apprehensions of "hard times" to curtail their expenses and reduce the number of their employees have already begun to resume their wonted business; some manufacturing establishments which had temporarily stopped altogether have partially resumed, and others are working short time with a full set of hands. Affairs are brightening, the number of the unemployed is daily becoming reduced, and before the severity of the winter begins there is good reason to hope that this number will be but very little greater than usual. Within the last forty-eight hours about fifty pairs of coal boats have left the city for points below, and we are reliably informed that nearly all the crews of these boats were taken from this city; thus, from this sonrce alone employment has been afforded to nearly one thonsand of the unemployed. It is evident that actual distress does not exist to any unusual extent. The supply of labor is not greater than the demand except in some few particular branches of industry. We know of several instances where laborers have been wanted within the past few days and could not be procured except at the highest prices ever paid for work when labor was in the greatest demand. Other instances have been mentioned where the highest prices have been offered for mechanics to work in the country, in this neighborhood and in the interior of the State, and none would accept the offor. A little reflection will suffice to show that things here are not nearly so bad as they have been

represented, and that they are rapidly improving. The greatest prospect of actual distress will probably be found among the females who depend upon their needles for their support. Large numbers of these working-women have undoubtedly been thrown out of employment and will need relief. For them as for all others organized and systematic relief in the way of permauent employment and prompt payment will be far better and much preferable to simple donations and individual acts of some other articles.

charity by which they may be maintained in idle-The Relief and Employment Association has heretofore afforded much relief in this respect, and its reorganization and maintenance upon a scale sufficient to afford employment to all who are willing to work and can't obtain it elsewhere should be promptly attended to. Its eminent usefulness last winter is an ample guaranty that with proper conduct it will be quite as useful again if not more so.

We would not raise the slightest obstacle to the fullest development of the benevolent efforts of those among us who have earnestly engaged in the work of alleviating the distresses of the working-classes, but we desire to warn them against indiscreet and unnecessary encouragement to idleness, which too often attends the indiscriminate distribution of public and private charities. It has already been ascertained that the chief instigators of the Hunger meetings in the large Eastern cities are political demagogues and the masses who compose them are for the most part those who wont work but prefer to spend their time in idle and vicious habits. Such assemblages should not be precedents for similar action here. The number of such persons in our city is, we are proud to believe, too small to get up similar nueetings or even to palm themselves upon the industrious and honest working people among us as objects worthy of their charitable efforts. The distribution of alms would offend the virtuous and deserving, and only afford encouragement to the idle and dissolute. If relief is to be extended, let it be given in the way of employment. This will distinguish between the worthy and the unworthy. "As begging is preferable to starvation, so labor, though poorly requited, would be better than paurcrism." If there are men in our midst who cannot obtain employment at accustomed prices, let them try to get work at less prices rather than become the recipients of public charity. Work at any price is better than idleness supported by alms. The capital of the country has not been destroyed; it still exists, and its usual currents have only been for the time obstructed by the loss of public confidence. If there is any surplus of labor here, let it be offered at a lower price and capitalists will be induced to unloose their grasp, founderymen, builders, manufacturers, and those who have a use for labor of every description will be induced to make extraordinary exertions to avail themselves of this reduction in the cost of labor, and employment will soon be found for all who seek it with the determination to do the best they can rather than become idle pensioners upon the public bounty; mouey will soon begin to flow in its accustomed channels, and the foul stigma that nearly one-half of our voting population is famishing or even languishing for employment will be speedily removed.

> [For the Louisville Bulletin.] TO "ROSA."

On receiving a volume of her Poems. Chlid of the Summer-land! thy golden home Is far away midst groves of fragrant palms. Where skies are blue as ocean's bluest waves, And tall magnolins droop their creamy bloc Where birds of golden plumage bathe their wings In crystal waters as they softly glide Through fields of flowers that never fade away. Thy high and glorious soul drinks in the light Of shimmering stars that weave a voiceless hymn Above thee in that sunny clime?

They are unwritten Poems of the Night Whose silent anthems have a voice for thee: And thou alone art their Interpreter! The clouds—those noiseless spirits of the skies
That come at evening, draped with blue and gold, Have been to thee a glorious theme for words

I've lain for honrs Upon some blooming lawu when evening came, To watch their white folds slowly passing by, Until to me-like once it seemed to thec-A "Sunset-City" hung itself on high With spires of gold which seemed to pierce the veil That God has pinned with stars twixt us and Ileaven. We thank thee, "Rosa," for the gleams of thought In words of heaven-touched Poetry.

They came-linked in a golden chain, like stars set in the mystic coronet of night. Thy Book-thy Volume is before me now! Here are the thoughts which thrilled thy poet-coul As now they thrill mine own, and they will be A shower of stars to light and beautify My earthly Pilgrimage!

Could I but breathe A fitting prayer to Heaven, oh! it would be-That when thy heauteous dream on earth is o'er. Thy spirlt on immortal wings might fly Away beyond the shining reaims of stars Where silver rivers and unfading flowers Shall sing and hiossom round thee evermore! And while thy Harp on earth is wildly strung With every note of wind and wave and bird, May flowers perenulal cluster round thy heart. And pencil hnes of beanty in thy soul, For then thou wilt pour out thy shining thoughts And fill us ever with a wild delight. KENTUCKY, October, 1857.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—There is now on exhibition, at the wareroom of Messrs. Evarts & Murton, a very beautiful picture representing a sunset view npon the Ohio river. The study is well chosen and presents a gorgeous view in which the warm tints of the setting-sun, and the lights and shadows of a beantiful scene, are admirably painted. This pic ture was painted for Mr. B. J. Adams, by J. R Meeker, an artist of this city, who is successfully striving for eminence as a landscape painter. It is one of a series of well selected studies from nature at various points upon the Ohio river, and in this vicinity, which Mr. Meeker intends to transfer to

COAL .- The James Gnthrie arrived from Pitts burg yesterday with eight barges containing 70,000 bushels coal, and the Windsor arrived from Pomeroy with six barges. Three boats were sold vesterday. The ruling rates are 81/2 to 9 cents, on time. Pittsburg is still retailing at 121/4 cents and Pomeroy at 11 cents delivered.

THE HOG MARKET .- Nothing transpired in the hog market yesterday. The weather was too warm for killing. There were about 1,300 head in pen. Holders would have paid yesterday \$5 cash.

A boy, named Bauman, who was lately acquitted of a charge of stealing money from his mother, was rearrested yesterday for stealing sacks and

THE CURRENCY QUESTION .- One of the most im portant movements of recent date took place in the Boston Board of Trade a few days since. A plan was submitted by which the business of issuing currency would be placed on an entirely new footing. The main idea is to allow but one kind of paper currency to be issued, and that to be derived from a department of the State government, and to be furnished to the various banks in fixed ratio to their capital and securities. So great is the number of banks of issue throughout New England, that the Boston merchants feel it to be a serious inconvenience. This is the first suggestion of a remedy we have yet encountered.

The Washington Union publishes a plan for a uniform national paper currency, from the pen of S. B. Paul, of Petersburg, Va. It proposes to lay n stamp tax of six per cent. on all other issues than this, which is to proceed from and be regulated by a governmeut bureau at Washington, and to be obtained there by banks on the security of a deposit of State stocks.

The National Intelligencer, New York Commercial Advertiser, and many other old Whig journals advocate the re-establishment of a National Bank. The Washington Union, although it has discussed at great length the banking system, has presented no plan of its own, and confesses that it has as yet fixed on uo remedy for the existing evils, of which it has been complaining. But it says that in due time it will propose such a plan. From this we infer that the Administration has the subject under consideration, and intends to discuss it in the message to Congress, where, no doubt, the plan spoken

We take the subjoined extract from an admirable biographical sketch of M. Gustave Planche, which we find in the Paris correspondence which the world does to some of its choicest spirits:

The name of the man whose life I am to-day to The name of the man whose life I am to-day to repeat to you, probably never reached your cars. It is the common fate of those who write for the press, which is commonly regarded as a Nazareth from which no good thing can possibly come. In Sir James Macintosh's life, an editorial wrote for one of the London papers is in part quoted, and the reader's attention is called to some of those profound reflections and brilliant remarks so common in Macintosh's compositions; the author necomputed them with an observation that these passed unnoticed of course, since no body ever expects to unnoticed of course, since nobody ever expects to see anything worth remembering in a newspaper? I dure say, therefore, the name of Gustave Planche never fell upon your ears, although for thirty years he has occupied an eminent position here, and labored with assiduity and perseverance and exhausting toil at that galley-slave occupation, writing for the periodical press.

The truth here indicated is not a remarkably pleasant one. To make no mention of our own country, there is engaged on the newspapers of London and Paris alone, at a moderate estimate, an amount of ability, learning, taste, and culture greater by far than all the Cabinets of Europe possess. And yet the world at large knows nothing perconally of these great monarchs of opinion. Their very names are unknown Undoubtedly the press, as organized at present, is the Iron Mask of genius.

GOOD ADVICE .- The New York Post says: "Rives of the Washington Globe, occasionally favors his friends with some sententious criticisms on our municipal affairs. Here is his last view: 'I don't be lieve in this feeding the poor from the pullic crib. I always noticed when we used to feed the hogs from a crib down in Virginia, two or three big hogs got all the corn and did well, and the rest got lean, but they all staid in the lane where the corn was thrown, and never put their noses to the ground to help themselves, the whole winter. But those that were turned out aud not fed from the crib went off to the woods, and in the spring were all fat as butter, and their tails curled so tight that they could hardly get their hind legs on the ground. It is the dangerously wounded in the abdomen same with men as with pigs; if you want their tails to curl, you must make them root for themselves and not teach them to go to the crib." This is excelent advice, and applies with equal force to the "hunger meeting" crowds in New York as to the pigs in

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The schooner Ed. Barnard arrived at New Orleans on the 9th from the Rio Grande, bringing \$32,544 in specie. The late disastrons fire at Brownsville continued still to occupy the public mind. The persons who were burned to death were J. Moritz, a native of Prague, Bavaria, Francis Stillman North, a native of Conn., and Isaac Alsbach, a native of Bilcfeldt, Prussia.

Lieut. Loomis L. Langdon, 1st Artillery, acting Assistant Commissary, had \$1,200 stolen from him letter from Monterey mentions the mnrder of Da vid Robertson, Alfred Norton, and Geo. Milligan. all well known at Brownsville, on the highway between the former city and Saltillo, by a band of robbers. They had a considerable amount of money with them.

Lord Brougham in the evening of his life is lavishing his marvellous energies and universal attainments on several highly judicious schemes of social reform. All things considered, Brongham is perhaps the most enlightened and efficient reformer

GREAT EASTERN.-Some idea may be formed of the size of the mammoth British vessel, the Great Eastern, from the fact that her painted surface, inside and out, measures 130,000 square yards, or more than twenty-four acres.

Ex-President Pierce has accepted the offer by President Buchanan of a passage to Madeira in the Powhattan. He will sail somewhere about the last

A CLOSE RACE. - Full returns of the Congression al election in the Second district of Louisiana have been received, and the majority of Miles Taylor over Glendy Burke, American, is only 31 votes.

The New Orleans papers announce the death of Denis Prieur, of that city at the age of 66. Mr. P. has been mayor of New Orleans and also collector of the port.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday night, the second ward school-house, en Walnut street was set on fire and would doubtless have been destroyed but for its imely discoveryRIVE'S AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS

The river commenced falling last evening. There wen' then at least S. feet water on the falls. It commounced raining night before last, and last night there were indications of more. Freights are very scarce, and boats consider themselves fortunate in getting half a load to go ont with.

The splendid steamer E. H. Fairchild arrived from New Orleans last evening. To her attentive officers we are indebted for the latest dates and other interesting items of news. She will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

Messrs. Huston and Bushman of the Diamond also have our thanks for a copy of the manifest. rabbits on the lower branches, we should prefer to The D. leaves for Evansville this evening from the

The elegant steamer Woodford, Capt. Mather, will eave for New Orleans positively this evening. The Woodford has first rate accommodations and skillful officers. Messrs. McLanghlin and Benedict are polite and attentive clerks.

The new steamer Bracelet is the packet for Green river to-day; the fine steamer John Gault is up for Nashville, and the R. M. Patton for Tennessee river. All these boats are at the city wharf.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day

ent on down the river, most of it, however, in a damaged condition.

The steamer Interchange changed hands at Wheeling on Friday. Capt. Wilson has disposed of his interest, being one-half, to her commander, Capt. of an exchange. It well illustrates the injustice Fink. It is understood that the price was at the rate of \$8,000.

The steamer Blanche Lewis has been purchaeed by Capt. Bateman, of Nashville, who intends to run her in the Upper Cumberland trade.

The steamers Morrison and St. Nicholas passed ago bound for St. Louis with 1700 Cairo a few German emigrants.

The Vicksburg Southron of last Welnesday says: The fine steamer Choctaw, Capt. J. M. White, assed down yesterday from Carolina Landing, with a cargo o. forty-one hundred bales of cotion! This is the best cargo that has yet passed our landing, and we congratulate Capt. White on his good luck.

Steamboat Accident .- We learn from the officers of the E. 11. Fairchild that the steamer Monongahela Belle burst her starboard boiler on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, near Chalk Banks, on the Mississippi, scalding Wm. Nelson, first engineer, the cook, a cabin-boy, and two firemen. The Kairchild brought the wounded to Paducah, except Mr. Nelson, who was sent to Hickman, where he lives.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE. - A joint resolution has bassed this body, fixing the day of adjournment on the 19th inst. The election of a U. S. Senator was agreed upon and fixed for last Thursday. There seems to have been little doubt that the Hon. A. G. Brown would be re-elcted by a decided majority, amounting almost to unavimity among the Democratic members.

INTERESTING RACE -On Monday, the 7th proxiao, a one mile race is to come off at Alexander's, in Woodford county, for a purse of \$200. The owners of the horses are Messrs. J. W. Neville and B. Miller, of Rough and Ready, Anderson county. Neville is to give Miller 100 yards advantage in the

Duel .- A duel was fought on the Metaire Ridge, near New Orleans, on the 8th, between Gen. Lascote and Mr. Ed. Garcia, the latter being the challenger. The weapons were small swords, and Gen. L. was

At New Orleans, week before last, 3,633 emigrants arrived in sailing vessels from Europe. They were principally from Bremen and Havre

We are indebted to Adams Express for late Eastern papers in advance of the mail.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The Column bns (Ga.) Enquirer of the 5th inst. says:

The suburbs of our city on Monday night, the 2d inst., was the scene of a most terrible tragedy. Jas. L. Garrard and Susan Brown (a Cyprian by professtabled with a bowie knife and the young woman dead at his feet—stabled to the heart. Garrard ctill lives, but it is believed that he cannot survive his self-inflicted wounds.

MENOZANDA.-Steamer E. H. Fairehild left New Or eans on Monday, Nov. 9, at 6 o'clock P. M. In port for Louisville, Hightlyer, to leave on Wednesday. 19th—met H. D. Newcomh at Natchez island. 11th—met T. C. Twitchell at Island 102; Vicksburg at Brunswick point; and Fanny Bullitt at Memphis. 14th—David White at Wolf island; Jas. Montgomery at Cash island; John Briggs at Metropolis; Fashlon at same. 15th-Moses McLellon at Cum

berland, 16th-Baltic at Rockport.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

NOVEMBER 16. ARRIVALS. Windsor, Pomeroy. Shingles, Pitts, Gen. Pike. St. Louis. Mariner, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES. Shingiss, St. Louis. W. A. Eaves, Evansville Gen. Pike, Cin.

RECEIPTS.

Per Gen. Pike from St. Louis -17 bales hemp, H. Brent; 8 hdls bags. Duponts.

Per Diamond from Evansville—235 sacks potatoes, Duckwall; 1 bag wool, McCulloch; 2 do bazs, 2 pkes tallow, I cak flaxseed, 4 bbis dried peaches, 13 dry hides, I sack feathers, 6 bags rags, McCulloch; 100 bales sheeting, HDNewcomh; 3 stoves and pipes, Halbert; 9 bags rags, sdrs, owner.

Per Telegraph No. 3 from Cincinnati—25 keg lard, Armitage; 10 bbls do, same; 5 bbls lemons, McMullen; 20 bbls whisky, Welhy; 3 cases oysters, Schultz; 3d do, McLaughlin; 2d do do, Stephens; 34 bbls whisky, Armstrong; 28 do nions, Patton.

onions, Patton.

Per Mariner from St. Louis—8 hxs restorative, Raymond & Patton; 100 hbls sugar, Newcomb; 3 pkgs' Basham; 1 csk load pipe, Benedict; 15 bxs tohacco, Nock, W & Co; 60 sks and 4 crates rags, Duponte; 9 blocks, Hair.

Per E. H. Fairchild from New Oricans—5 pkgs sdrs, Gardner; 10 bbls oranges, 30 bxs lemons, Braday; 450 bxss raisins, 500 hf bxs do, Blancagnel; 1 ksg specie, Bank of Ky; 36 hbds sugar, 50 hbls molasses, reshipment; sundries, order.

r Emma Dean from Carrollton—361 bales hay, Buck-24 do do, Hamilton: I hlid tobacco, Pickett Warehouse ags potatoes, 149 bbls do, Murray; 19 pkgsfurniture, 61 applea, 39 pkgs beer, 122 hbls whisky, 45 lard oil bbls, 18, 74 bags oniona, Clifford; 89 bags corn, 30 bales hay, do, 81 bags corn, 22 bbls flour, owners.

TA grocery store at the corner of Walnut and Han lock streets was entered on Sunday night and robbed of a small sum of mency and some groceries.

BEST FORM FOR STANDARD PEAR TRAES -At a late meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association, this question was fully discussed by some of the best pomplogists of the coantry. We give below an extract from their published report on this subject. Our own experiences concurs with the views of Mr. Barry. Trees that branch low come into bearing much sooner than those with naked trunks, and they are much more convenient and handsome. But for the attacks of have them branched from the ground:

Ecening Session.—President Thomas in the chair. The question taken up for this evening was, what form of tree is best for the Standard Pear in or-

chards?
Mr. Berkwans thought the limbs should be kept short, and the tree trimmed into the pyramidal form, for the first ten or twelve years, and then allowed to take its own course. The pyramidal form is the one found by experience to be the most practical one. If the limbs are allowed to grow long, the weight of the fruit is apt to break them down. Pear trees are more apt to straggle than apples Profesor Mapes's trees are allowed to straggle, and they split up.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

Capt. Sherley has arrived at Cincinnati from the wreck of the Northerner, and reports that the prolability is against the raising of that steamer, as the river was rising fast and her cabin was likely to break loose and float off. The Diving Bell was at two kat her. Her freight was all out and had been sent on down the river, most of it, however, in a specific packet.

So Maper's trees are allowed to straggle, and they start the side of the form a of tree, among the most important of which are the liability of their their affect by high winds, the gathering of the fruit, and the safety of the trunk of the trunk from the standard tree is usually trained with a trunk from the winds are the safety of the trunk of the trunk of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously ingent to affect the bark of the trunk and trunk from the proof the part and the safety of the trunk of the trunk and the safety of the trunk and the safety of the trunk and the safety of the trunk of the trunk and the safety of the trunk and the sa jure the tree. Trees trained in the pyramidal form are less affected by high winds, and the fruit can be much more easily gathered; and trees growing in open spaces naturally assume the pyramidal form. Ile had also found that trees trained in this manner, bore earlier than tall ones, and were not liable to as many accidents. accidents.

many accidents.

Mr. Hooker agreed in the main with Mr. Burry, but thought that trees should be trimmed high enough to cultivate easily about them, and that the shade afforded by the limbs was sufficient to protect.

shade afforded by the limbs was sufficient to protect the trunk from injury by the sua.

Mr. Ainsworth, of West Bloomfield, is cultivating trees in both the forms mentioned by the previous speakers, and also in a middle form. Some with limbs commencing five feet from the ground, others about two and a halffees, and lastly, branching from the ground. The trees are now all in bearing prefers the middle form, because the trees are more easily cultivated. The low limbs protect the trunks from the rays of the sun, and also from reflection from the snow. When trees are injured by the sun, it is always on the north side, and on the under side of the limbs. A year are last, where his trees are of the limbs. A year ago last winter his trees re-ceived the most injury in this way; and at the same time the faces and hands of the men at work on his grounds were severely blistered by the reflected rays. grounds were severely blistered by the reflected rays, of the sun from the snow. Those of his trees that at that time were protected by the low limbs were not injured. The trees trained four and a half or five feet high he found to be much more affected by high winds. He did not like the pyramidal form, but preferred to keep the head down and make the limbs throw out. Had found the lowest trimmed to bear the earliest.

Mr. Berkmans had seen one tree in France branched low, so that the limbs on every side braced into

ed low, so that the limbs on every side braced into the ground and acted as standhions, so that it was impossible for any wind to move or affect it. Mr. Townsend's method was similar to the middle

ourse adopted by Mr. Ainsworth.
Mr. Fish plants stocky trees, and keeps them

A CARD-TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

A CARD—TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

I publish this statement under aggravating circumstances from which the public generally suffer in silence from competition among railroad agents.
For the bast month I have traveled back and forth some six or seven times upon the New Albany and Salem Railroad, and, as my experience had not been of the most favorable acture, I on Sinday last, left St. Louis in company with a lady, naving purchased my tickets by the Jeffersonville route. Of course we had passengers bound to Louisville by hoth routes, and, on the arrival of the train at Mitchell, at which place the New Albany passengers changed cars, these passengers very kindly called our attention to the station, and, on replying that we changed at Seymour, the Jeffersonville route, one of the gentlemen hooted at the idea of our soing by any other route but the New Albany. Not knowing who this gentleman was, and believing his Intention was to do us a favor, (we afterwards discovered it was Mr. J. B., one of or the traveling agent of the New Albany route,) we listened to him, and, after I made some general remarks about being cick and tired of the New Albany route, missing connections, &cc., particulars of which I felt in uo way bound to give him. nor having time so to do, he being merely an acqualitance made during our journey, he proposed I should try the route once more; and, on my replying that I had purchased my tickets to Jeffersonville, he then said that, if we would just try the rout the thick on the said of the new Albany train, he washed arrange to make my tickets good. Being thus limportuned, and the cars leaking from heavy rain, we changed cars, and even upon the New Albany train. Buring the conversation held previous to the Othel and Missishippt train leaving, this geutleman stated that, if we went by the Jeffersonville route, we would not arrive in Consense to the proposed of the man and passed on. The conductor of the Mitchell train came around to collect the tickets, and in the meantime he and Mr. B. had been conve

ville Hotel.

This is a plain statement of facts and I regret, as an occasional passenger, that the New Albany and Salem Railroad Co. makes twelf responsible for the actions of an agent who will take passengers from the Jefferson ville roate and make himself responsible for tickets, and then not only back out from it but state that he is not connected with the road but only "interested as any other passenger." If the New Albany and Salem Railroad Co. permit the public to be imposed upon thus, they are welcome to my extra fare and all other that they may gain from AN UNSUSPICIOUS STRANGER.

My name and address can be found at the office of the Louisville Journal.

We take pleasure in correcting any nnfavorable impressions that may have grown out of a statement made by us a day or two since, with regard to "a fast young man," late of this city. The seeming eccentricities alluded to, we are assured, were the result of temporary mental alienation, and without any design to defraud any one. The goods purchased by the young man have since been fully settled for. He and his wife are now staying at their uncle's in Heary county, Ky. As we mentioned no names before, we deem it wholly unnecessary to mention names now.—New Albany Tribune.

NOTICE-TENNESSEE MONEY.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1857.

FEMALE DRESS IN 1857 .- This is the title of an article in the last number of the Westminster Review, in which the follies and want of taste and judgment displayed in the present styles of female dress are severely criticised. The no-bonnet and allhoop fathion is lashed without mercy; and the writer remarks on the fact that, in matters of dress, reason is almost wholly ignored, and passion or emotion leads womankind tuto the grossest extravagances. The female world now plays the fool in a costume which barbarians might mock at. "And all this," says the reviewer, "because Paris is charming to the imagination and venerable is the traditions of the tellette, and because the womankind of Paris is now ruled by a second Josephine, with whom dress is her favorite branch of the time arts, and who is also a sprightly witch, well inclined to try how far she may go in caprice with the world at her heels."

A crowd of emotions have hurried the women of Europe and America into extravagant exaggerations of an extravagant beauty. The "full skirts" will long remain a monument of their impressibleness. It was convenient to the French Empress to disguise her figure for a time, and every madame. young lady of fashion, and school-girl entered upon her "teens," adopted the device, without any consciousness of the absurdily of the imitation. The housemaid followed her mistress, and soon "skirts" and "hoops" took possession of the sidewalks.

Associated with the extravagance in style, is the extravagance in the expenditure for dress. More material is required, and, to suit the fashion, plain or cheap prints will not do. Indeed, the cost of dress has become so dispreportionate to other items of expenditure, that men of moderate incomes find the dressing of their wives and daughters the cause of serious embarrassments. The result, in many cases, has been exhausted credit, debt, and dishonesty. The fashions, like-other "fancy" speculations, have run into the extreme of "inflation," and a collapse is inevitable

DOOK CHARGES ON TOBACCO IN LONDON .- A new scale of rent charges of the London Dock Company on tobacco warehoused at that port has been adopted, and was put in force on the 25th of August last. The following are the rates:

Hogsheads tolucco, 4½d (9 cents) each per week; German casks, 4d to 4½d (8 to 9 cents) each per week; cases or bales under 6 cwt, 1½d to 3½d (3 to 7 cents) each per week; cases or bales under 10 cwt, dd to 4/4d (8 to 9 cents) each per week; Havana cigars and cheroots under 2 cwt gross, 3d (6 cents) each per week; Havana cigars and cheroots under 3 cwt gross, 4/4d (9 cents) each per week.

#### ITEMS.

Clergymen's Wives Short-Lived .- We believe no class in society are more successful in obtaining "eligible matches" than clergymen, yet a writer in the Puritan Recorder, who appears to have looked into the subject, proposes the alarming inquiry, whether their wives are so long-lived as those of other men. He says: "In the space of a few brief years, twelve ministers, in contiguous parishes, have each buried a wife, and two of them two wives. And of these ministers, not more than one is yet an aged man. Their wives, in almost every instance, have died while they were young."

Doctor Joseph T. Curtis, a distinguished homeo pathist physician of New York, committed suicide last Friday. His extreme devotion to the construction of a new sewing machine produced mental derangement, which, however, was scarcely apparent to his most intimate friends until a day or two preceding his death.

Pennsylvania Bank .- Upon the application made by the Philadelphia Bank, the Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed three Commissioners to examine into the condition of the Pennsylvania Bank, under the provisions of the law adopted at the recent called session of the Legislature.

There were three fires at St. Louis on Sunday morning, but in no instance was much damage done. One of them, which occurred in the State Bank of Missourl, was marked by a singular fact. The combustion, which was purely accidental, did no other damage than to burn up the specie teller's desk. As the bank has disposed of the use of this desk, and will not want it again for some time to come, it looks almost like a providential affair, that a fire which might otherwise have proved serious, simply destroved the only useless piece of furniture in the in-

Operations at Sebastopol.—One of the operators at the harbor of Sebastopol writes to the Philadelphia Press that there is no possibility of raising any of the sunken vessels until next spring. Only one of the four cassons for lifting the ships has yet been completed. Many of the vessels will have to be blown to pieces. One of them, the Sagodell, required five thousand pounds of powder to demolish her.

Ned McGowan, the notorious "victim" of the Vigilance Committee, has started a paper called the Phœnix, in Sacramento, which he devotes to showing up the members of the committee.

Punch teaches book-keeping in three words-"Never Iend them."

Hope —A sentiment exhibited in a dog's tail, when waiting for a bone.

Scene.-A tall ladder leaning against a house, a negro at the top, and a hog scratching his hide against it at the bottom—"G'way, g'way from dar! You're makin' mischief."

Oh Hush!—"Rock the Cradle, Liddy."—It becomes our painful duty to announce that a bouncing baby has actually been bora, in due course of time, unto Dr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck. The former will be remembered as the Star's fair, bright-eyed, and piquant little correspondent, who used to perambnlate Pennsylvania avenue, wearing the Bloomer breeches, and to lecture on the rights of women and the wrongs of men so eloquently in Temperance Hall, on E street. Who that drank in her words of wisdom (without peeping into her devil-may-care womanish countenance for a' that) would have imagined that the Doctor could have actually condescended to have a baby, and that, too, "square up to time," as they say in sporting circles. Doctor! Doctor!! we blush to record the fact, that your entrancing philosophy failed to prove sufficient to save you from going the—way of other flesh feminne—Wash. Star.

[Hitch love even.]

"Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?" politely inquired a fashionably-dressed lady. "Praps so, a load of hay went through this morning." was the horrid reply.

"Mr. Jones, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?' "Certainly, anything is a means of grace?' "Certainly, anything is a means of grace?' "Certainly, anything is a means of grace that leads us to repentance." Exit Jones, working in the lead of a broom-handle.

"Why in such a hurry?" said a man to an acquaintance. "Why," said the man, "I have just bought my wife a new bonnet, and fear that the fashion may change before I get home."

An office-seeker, in urging his claims, said that his grandfather didn't fight in the Revolutionary war, but he guessed he would have liked to, if he had been in the country at the time. He was appointed.

was appointed. "Say, Pomp, you nigger, whar you git dat new hat?" "Why at de shop, ob course." "What is the price of such an article as dat?" "I don't know, nigger—I don't know; the shop-keeper wasn't dar."

[Corres on len'e of the New York Times ] WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Auguste Belmont Minister to Madrid—The Administration and Mexico—The Position of Secretary
Cabb on Kansas Affairs—The New York Postaffice

Cabb on Kansas Affers—The New York Postages the The Next Congress, &c.

Gen. Welker is fairly off on another expedition. In Cubinst meeting to-day his movements were discussed. It was admitted that the Government could take no additional steps for the arrest of Walker's expedition, and it was hoped that he would be a decrepted on the high seas by either the steam of Fulton or the sloop-of-war Saratoga. The President maintains the right to seize him anywhere on the high sea, but will not order his mole action if once he rets into any foreign jurisdiction. to any foreign jurisdiction.

He has a least nine hundred men with him, and

his rendezvouz, instead of being Pear Mobile, as was supposed by the President, is in the Caribbean Sea, and has never even been supposed. His friends here are confident now that his way is perfectly clear. The only American vesses a catching for him are the Fulton and Spatoga—the latter at San Juan and the former at Chiniqui.

Fulton and Spatoga—the latter at San Juan and the former at Chiriqui.

He expected to proceed to the mouth of the Colorado branch of the Sa'a Juan, emptying 30 miles below Greytown, where no force is stationed except it to a Britich vessel, which is not anticipated. If it is deemed preferable, he can land at Blewfields, sixty miles north of San Juan, which is not guarded at all, and thence proceed up the Blewfield river, soon reaching the healthy upland region, and taking the Chantales country, entering Segovia, which is full Choncales country, entering Segovia, which is full of supplies of every kind, and whose people have always been against the Chamoristas and friendly to Walker. Crossing Segovia, the head of the Lake is reached. By adopting this plan, the expedition will not go anywhere in the neighborhood of the nested redicemen. naval policemen.

At any rate, ones within harbor, he can land at leisure, and proceed to the San Juan river, up which he is expected to force his way, taking the weakly garrisoned forts, and pushing his way to the Pacific Reinforcements from California are supposed to be on their way. If successful in opening the Transitional content is and extended a support of the content of the sit and getting the expected reinforcements together, the intention 1810 proceed to Costa Rica and strike at once at S.m Jose, the capital—thus carrying out

the original plan of the campaign.

Mormon affairs were also considered in Cabinet to-day. The State Department has a dispatch from one of the newly appointed Utah Judges, giving an account of the recent destruction by the Mornions of the wagon train with the army supplies. It was a contractor's train, and not a regular army transport. this impossible to send out any reinforcements or additional supplies this winter, but the army is believed to have an abundance. The last letter from Col. Johnston, commanding the expedition, reiterates the determination to enter the Utah Valley before winter, where he will not let his men starve

while the Monmon granaries are overflowing. Col. Johnston left four companies of infantry at Fort Laramie to keep communication open.

Gov. Izard, of Nebraska, having resigned and gone home, the President hopes that Richardson, of Illinois, will reconsider his declination and accept the place. the place.

the place.

Secretary Tourey, without referring it to the President, declined to entertain the question as to the propriety of the interrogation against which Lieutenant Chase Barney protested in Naval Court—so the Court persisted in its exparte examination into the applicant's domestic relations.

Auguste Belmont, late U. S. Minister at the Hagus, is to be sent as U.S. Minister to Madrid. His appointment was among the first determined upon by Mr. Buchanan, and will be consummated in due time. The selection of Mr. Belmont to represent the United States at the Court of Spain signifies much more than the personal esteem in which

resent the United States at the Court of Spain signifies much more than the personal esteem in which he is held by the President. Mr. Buchanan still cherishes the hope of acquiring Cuba by purchase, and has said on several occasions that he must have the European missions filled with the right material for the promotion of this object.

The late Minister at the Hague is deemed especially fitted to represent us at Madrid, because of his connection with the Rothschilds, and other great bankers of Europe, through whose influence or aid Spain is expected to be forced to part with Cuba. The anticipated means of producing such a result are to be found in the immense foreign debt of Spain—controlled chiefly by the Rothschilds—and a proposition to compel her to raise the money to take them up to compel her to raise the money to take them up or pay up the interest. Under pressure it is supposed she may be compelled to sell the island of

Cuba in order to raise the necessary funds.

It would seem perfectly safe to predict the utter fail-It would seem perfectly safe to predict the utter failure of this policy, when we remember how little disposition Spain manifests to pay any portion of her \$750,000,000 of bonds, on a large part of which she even fails to pay the interest. The \$125,000,000 wnich Mr. Buchanan is willing to pay for Cuba would scarcely be a drop in the bucket toward settling the foreign debt of Spain; and the Rothschilds, practical men as they are, see at a glance, that even if Spain should accept the offered price for her island, she would invest it in railroads and other internal improvements—something that the governinternal improvements—something that the govern-ment could show to the people in exchange for the Cuban revenue, and not in reducing a debt which can be so much more easily repudiated. Mr. Belont, however, will be permitted to make the ef-

mont, however, will be possible fort.

Mr. Soule considers that the day for the acquisiMr. Soule considers that the day for the acquisimont, however, will be possible for the acquisimont. tion of Cuba has passed, and that it cannot be ac-complished by purchase for a long time to come, if ever. He has had abundant facilities for forming a correct opinion upon this point, and events will the grave.

It is not probable that anything decisive will be done in our Mexican relations at present, although it is evident that the Comonfort Government, now that the President has dictatorial powers, is the that the President has dictatorial powers, is the strongest which Mexico has seen for years, and the most likely to be sustained. As I notified you yesterday, the subject has been under consideration in the Cabinet, but it is surrounded with difficulties and embarrassments of a personal character, through which every consideration of dignity and patriotism should induce the President to break his way.

Gov. Walker's family, who expected him home a few days ago, do not look for him now until after the Kansas Constitution shall have been acted upon

the Kansas Constitution shall have been acted upon by the people of the Territory.

The Clerkship of the next House of Representatives is sought by several aspirants. Prominent among these are James C. Allen, of Illinois; John L. Robinson, of Indiana; and A. D. Banks, of Virginia. Richard Connolly, of New York, was understood to be a candidate a while ago; but as nothing is heard of his claims now-adays, he has probably abandoned the track. The Clerkship will depend somewhat upon the decision of the Speakership, as no two officers are likely to be taken from the same section. If Col. Orr or any other Southern man is elected Speaker, Mr. Banks will necessarily retire from the contest for Clerk. If Mr. Phelps, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, or any other Western man, should be nominated to the Speakership, either the printing or the Clerkship will go to the South, and then Mr. Banks's star will be in the ascendant again. Assuming that a Southern Speaker cendant again. Assuming that a Southern Speaker is chosen, Mr. Allen is pretty sure of the Clerkship. In that case Mr. Banks is a candidate for printer to the House, and will start with a pretty strong capital of friends from his own sectio

In regard to the printing, all sorts of combinations are making. The Union office will probably get the Senate printing without much difficulty, and Mr. Wendell, the present printer, is a candidate for reelection in the House. His friends claim his election as certain. He has in competition with him, in addition to Mr. Banks, Col. Forney of the Philadelphia Press, whose claims are urged with a good deal of energy by some very active and determined members elect. Major Heiss, of the Washington States, while not a candidate, may be considered against the reelection of Mr. Wendell, and so adds to the forces against whom the present printer has to contend. It would be hazardous to attempt a prediction as to the result.

as to the result.

For door-keeper of the House, Darling, the present incumbent, has lingering hopes of hanging on through some impossible combination between Know Nothings, Fire-Eater, and Republicans. He will probably realize the scriptural declaration that "the hopes of the wicked shall perish." Some good Democrat is certain to have the place. Among the candidates are Mr. McKnew, who held the place during the Congress before the last; Mr. Hackney, of Virginia; Peter Gorman, of Maryland, and Mr. Wooldridge, of New York. My own impression is that some Northern man not yet named will win this prize.

Mr A. J. Glassbrenner will probably be again as to the result.

House, Mr. Jo anson, of virginia, who held the of-fice for many years. Is a candidate. The chances to this caty, 8 y and and taleuled Democratic wri-ter, who is exceedingly popular with his party, and wald make an efficient and faithful officer.

BRD AL AND BURIAL CUSTOMS IN MONTHNEGRO For even long days the women sung their strange car ols, and the men played the jereed—a holiday veek among the Druses at Lebanon. Then the evening came, when with torches, music, instrumental and vecal, and all the demonstrations of rejoicing, the long procession marched into Abeih, bringing the bride from a distant village, and installing her in her fature home, which she never left in the day-light till the bier bore her to her last resting place. Several ladies of the American missionaries made

Several ladies of the American missionaries made her acquaintance, who testified to her councly form and many good qualities, as well as to the affection and kind treatment of her husband, the young Beg. A year later, I was spending a few weeks in the same place, for the same reason, when on a bright morning those same female voices sent up their strange notes, mingled with the crack of muskets; for cannon are not found in the mountains, which would doubtless have honored the occasion had they been there. The mystery was soon explained; the young wife had become a mother, and the young Beg the father of a son. Joy spread through the village, and found partial atterance in these innumerable female voices and this innocent burning of powder. Hardly an hour had passed, however, before I observed a dreary silence, instead of these exultant manifestations, and inquiring the cause, was told that the mother was a corpse! The contrast was so great as to sadden the most vulgar mind, and so sudden! and so sudden.

Soon, other than female voices were heard, and going out to the meedan I saw thirty or forty old, venerable men, with beards us white as snow and descending to the breast, walking slowly and solemnly in a platoon, backwards and forwards over the very spot which had been the scene of such sport and merriment. All around was still and silent as the great enemy who had just done his work; while these old men, his very body-guard, as it seemed, walled out their dismal ditty in a key and in a measure, with an air of unaffected grief, which almost made the blood run cold and every nerve quiver. Once I spent a day in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, from a desire, foolish perhaps, to witness the rites performed under the din light of a few lamps and candles, and amidst objects so sacred and overawing, the full power of which I wished to prove over my intellect, my imagination, and my heart; but it was feeble compared with that funeral song of these old men, who marched backdescending to the breast, walking slowly and sol fineral song of these old men, who marched backwards and forwards for three whole days, without cessation or rest or taking any food, so far as I could observe, always drawing out those dismal strains, and marching at the same slep. Sometimes the effect was heightened, impossible as it seemed, by a crowd of women bursting forth from the house by a crowd of women bursting forth from the house of the deceased and mingling their screeches with the low bass of the old men, and then, robed in white like ghosts, retired. I know not whether these lugularious dirges were continued through the night; certainly they were till each sunset; for, unable to endure the etrains, I shut my door and closed my windows, and banished, as far as I was able, the scene and sound from my room and my heart.

The Druses are brave men; but before an enemy The Druses are brave men; but before an enemy they tremble; and why not, with such a dismal religion? Their god Hakem was a tyraut and a brute; he could not be endured in Egypt when only a man; how then in another world, when clothed with almighty power? They hope for a future life, but it may be that of a dog, an ass, a swine, to be driven, punished, kicked, and starved, and then transmissed they come could be or more degraded and grate into other forms equally or more degraded and absurd. Why should they not turn pale? They never allow the subject to be named; and, although I called upon the Begs to express my sympathy, was done only in silence.

The third day the corpse was buried, an immense crowd attending. Carried to the tomb of the Druse Saint, the bier was let down, while the Begs and male relatives entered a room adjoining the tomb, male relatives entered a room adjoining the tomb, and were seated, and a priest or *Ukkal* offered one of the long prayers of the Moslems, he and the crowd standing without. In the mean time the grave was being dug under a part of the building open to the ingress, and occupancy, and filth, of goats and sheep, and there was laid the fair form of the wife of the young Beg. Never did I attend so sad a funeral.

There is a singular custom among the Druses with the recital of which I will close my long letter. Every Druse family is said to preserve and transmit, with religious care, from father to son, a small sum with religious care, from father to son, a small sum of money sealed up in a bag, which will serve as a token of recognition when the soul of the head of the family transmigrates into another body. This sacred bag is called *The Purse of the Fauth*. Should a Druse return to life after several transmigrations he would prove his identity, and make himself known as a true believer, by means of the Purse of the Faith. When families divide, the father usually selects the oldest sen to succeed to the sacred deposit, which he is forbidden to open even in case of the most pressing wants. During a revolt of the the most pressing wants. During a revolt of the Druses in the Haouran, some twenty years ago, some of these purses fell into the hands of their enemies, which had been sealed up in parchment for some centuries, and had never been opened. So universal and strong is the desire of mutual recognitions of the strong is the desire of mutual recognition. nition of relatives and friends on the other side of

FROSTING A JUSTICE -The first courts of jutice in the mountains were pot remarkable either for learning or sobriety. The "judge" of whom we are about to tell was distinguished for nothing but an inoidinate appetite for pale brandy, and a capacity to sit up and sleep. One day his Honor appeared in court laboring under a peculiar difficulty; some de-rangement of the visual organs had taken place, by which objects were multiplied, and by which the real and apparent location of things were very much mixed. People said his Honor was drunk. Moving slowly and by a serpentine course to a three-legged stool which was meant for the seat of justice, he sat down on an imaginary stool, which, in his mind's eye, stood close by the real one, and brought up. or rather down, in a very undignified position. The jury were all seated, and the attorneys waiting to rather down, in a very undignified position. The jury were all seated, and the attorneys waiting to begin the argument about a case of gouging, bitting, and battering. The judge, overcome by his mishap, looked up at the canvas awning and remarked: "All r-i-g-h-t, pro-ceed;" and relapsed into a semiforgetfulness; in five minutes more he was sound asleep. One of the attorneys emptied a bucket of water on his person, which made him draw a long breath, but brought no strength to his legs, and four jarymen took each an arm or a leg, and carried him out-doors, where a discussion was had as to what should be done with him, and at length the proposition prevailed to sow him up in a blanket and hang him out in the frost, as the Virginia negroes hang out coons and 'possums. A sail needle was procured and his Honor was soon enclosed and hung out on a pole, placed in the crotch of two trees. It was long after dark when the keen air brought the justice to himself. He was discovered by three tipsy fellows who were warping themselves home. They said the "Square" was kicking furiously, and swearing that he was tangled in his bed blankets or chained in the infernal regions—he didn't know which.

\*\*Averance of the attorney and the purpose.\*\*

An Extensive Farmer. — A correspondent of the Silver Crreek Mirror says that Col. Jacob Carrorl, of Texas, is the largest farmer in the United States. He owns 250,000 acres of land (nearly 300 square miles), in this and adjoining counties. His home plantation contains about 8,000 acres, nearly all valuable bottom land, along the Guadalupe river. On this farm he has over 600 acres in cultivation, on which he raises annually about 300 bales of cotton, worth at the plantation from \$75 to 100 per bale, and 20,000 bushels of corn, worth about \$1 50 per bushel. He has a force of about fifty field hands, and he works about sixty mules and horses, and fifteen yoke of oxen.

Col. Carroll has, on his immense pasture lands, about 1000 horses and mules, worth \$50,000; 1000 head of cattle worth \$7,000; 600 hoses worth \$2,000; 300 Spanish mares, worth \$15,000; 50 jennies, worth \$2,000; 15 jacks, worth \$9,000; and 5 stallions, worth \$2,500. Col. Carroll's property in stock and negroes is worth at least \$150,000; and the value of his landed estate will swell the amount to over half a million of dollars. His annual income from the sale of stock amounts to from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and from the sale of cotton, to from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Sacramento Age.

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THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN, containing Hints to Sportsmen, Notes on Shooting and the llabits of the Wild Fowls of America, by E. J. Lewis, M. D. Price \$3. n5]&b

A TREATISE ON THE HISTORY AND MANAGE-ment of Orpamental and Domestic Poultry, by Rev. Edmund Saul Dixon, A. M., with additions by J. J. Kerr, M. D. Price \$125. n5j&b C. HAGAN & CO. Free Banks of Tennessee.

WE will receive the following Free Banks of Tennessee
in exchange for Dry Goods at 10 per cent, dig.:
Bank of Paris,
Merchante' Bank,
Farmer' Bank,
Bank of Commerce,
Bank of Commerce,
Bank of Commerce,
Bank of He Union,
Bank of Chattanooga,
Routern Bank,
And all the Illinois Free Bank Paper and Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana at par.

MARTIN & PENTON,

13 j&b 96 Fourthst., between Market and Jefferson.

AT COST - GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS - A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORT-MENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS AT COST.-We are requested to state that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, will offer AT COST from this date until the 1st of January next his large and attractive stock of fancy dry goods, silks, cloaks, fancy plaid cashmeres, merinoes, laces, embroiderles, ribbons, &c., &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity offered to purchasers for bargains, and we would recommend this house to persons, especially ladies, as being one at which to find good goods of the latest styles, and would say that it only needs an examination to convince those who may favor him with a call that he is offering his goods cheap. Give him a call, corner Fourth and Market.

Tennessee and Indiana money received at par.

MECHANICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AGRICULTURAL, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, together with a large slock of BLANK 'OOKS and STATIONERY, mat received and for sale at radiceal raies at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, nice by Taird street.

NEW YORK LEDGER,
HARPERS' WEEKLY,
HARPERS' WEEKLY,
BALLOU'S FICTORIAL,
LESSLE'S PICTORIAL,
LESSLE'S PICTOR

75 Crates White Porcelain ast arrived direct from the English pot-ry and for sale at greatly reduced prices, or which we will take in tull the State anks of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Illinois, Ohio, and A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Prench China and Glassware
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR
GAS II to reduce our large stock. All solvent bank notes will be taken in full by
vent bank notes will be taken in full by
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozari Hall.

C. DUVALL & CO... 537 Main st.,

HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR STOCK SILKS.

UNCURRENT MONEY WANTED. We are taking in exchange for HATS, CAPS, and LADIES' and MISSES FANCY FURS the notes of all solvents and Tennessee at a second Tennessee at the capacity of the capac

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BARTLETT ON BANKING. One large quarro volume.
Full Russia binding. Price \$24 in Tennessee money.
Only 1&b C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

GENTS' SOFT HATS—An extra article of Genta' Soft Felt Hats in store and for sale low by PRATHER, SMITH. & CO., 029 j&b 455 Main st.

IIATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS—Country and city merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our varied assortment of the abovenamed goods. We are offering them at prices to suit times. e offering them at prices to suit the PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH,
AND VELVET CAPS of all the different styles,
colors, and qualities for sale at greatly reduced
prices for cash at
PRATHER, SMITH. & CO.'S,
455 Main st.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.

We would call the attention of stranscrs and others visiting Louisville to our large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes, and clearly clearly consumer to the stranscrame of the stranscrame o

PRIME NEGRO BOOTS made to our or-

OWEN & WOOD, 495 Market st.

Fourth Volume of Debates of Congress THE ABRIDGEMET OF THE DELETES OF CON-GRESS, or the Political History of the United States, from the original Documents. Edited by Col. Thomas II. Benton. In 15 large octavo volumes of about 750 two-col-

Benton. In 18 large octave volumes of about 750 two-column pages.

This work has now reached the fourth volume, and is giving great satisfaction among all classes. It will contain the wi dom of Congress for seventy years, and will be an invaluable part of the history of the country. It is of national interest, and one of the most valuable compendiums for public and private libraries ever issued. The work repolitical history of the Government, most wasted. Its wide range of characters, each one spoaking for himself and representing his own party, and its far stretch of time, make it of the greatest value to the mation. The indexing its very complete, so that any name or subject desired may be found in either volume at once.

Terms.—The work is publishing exclusively by subscription, and the volumes are issued at intervals of from 2 to 3 months. In cloth binding at \$25; has sleep \$5 50; half morocco \$1; half calf extra \$4 50; each volume payable as delivered.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.

most reliable manufactories in the Union, for sale at prices to sait the times. Persons wishing Pinner-Perres should take advantage of the present low prices of these elegant histraments. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. neuts. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.
D. P. FAI'LDS & CO.,
mporters and Dealcrein Plano-Fortes and Musical Good
027 j&b 539 Mainst., opposite the Bank of Ky.

Musical Instruments at Low Prices. Our very large stock of Vlolins, Guttars, Accordions, &c., is now selling at greatly reduced prices to suit the times. Now is the time to buy at the Warerooms of D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Instruments, and Publishers of Music, 627 & 539 Main st., between Second and Third ste.

\$30,000 WORTH OF LADIES' FERS WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUC-TION OF PRICES BY HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., who have too high a regard for the ladies to humbus them by "selling at cost," but are determined to sell at PRICES TO SUIT THE THINS. PRESTREAD rawher to dispose of the Furs at a very small advance than keep them over. No lady need go without Furs if how prices will induce her to purchase.

Pianos! --- Now is the Time to Buy!!! We invite all those who expect to purchase planes within the next year to call and not solve the solve the solve to keep our nanufactory operatives, we are selling for cash reperdiess of profits of the purchase of the solve th

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. NEW GOODS IN

FINE FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS CARPETS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,

&c., &c.; Purchased in New York at greatly reduced prices,

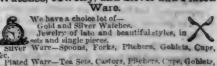
JUST REORIVED BY C. DUVALL & CO. Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

WE have now in store a large and general assortment of goods in the above line, which have just been purchased by our special buyer at prices far below those paid for the same articles before the "panic." We have determined to offer unprecedented bargains in our entire stock. We therefore Invite the public generally to examine our assortment and be convinced of what we say.

O26 j&b

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Watches, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware.



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J. H. M'CLEARY, At the National Trunk Emporium, Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet , Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

# \$30,000! DRY GOODS! At Retail for Cash!

AT AND BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION

TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Owing to the great derangement of currency and busi

# CRUTCHER & MILLER,

Importers and Jobbers of

#### SILK and FANCY GOODS, MAIN STREET,

Have determined upon offering AT RETAIL FOR CASH their large and magnificent stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS FOR 30 DAYS, and for this purpose have taken the new store-room under

#### MASONIC TEMPLE. Jefferson street,

TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTH, AND WILL OPEN ON

# Monday, the 2d day of November,

2,000 YDS BLACK AND FANCY SILKS: 5.000 YDS RICH FANCY DE LAINES; 3,000 YDS RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES 1.000 YDS RICH PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES:

2,000 YDS PLAIN COBURGS; 1,000 YDS NEW STYLE BAYADERE PLAIDS; 1,000 YDS NEW STYLE CASHMERE PLAIDS 1 000 YDS SILK STRIPED POPLINS:

Together with a great variety of FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK CLOAKING, VELVETS, LINENS, JACONETS,

CAMBRICS, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. Fine Money of all Solvent Banks will be re-ceived. Only one price.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.

A. J. HARRINGTON, No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of

Havana Cigars CHEWING TOBACCO, Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

A share of public patronage solicited. a26 j&b3m

VOGT & KLINK. MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesate Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jeweiry, at Eastern Prices, No. 52 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Kentucky.

Great care taken In setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior self wild diabeti

# COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON? BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER. SHORT STOCK, AND

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-CUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regu-lar supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our ac-sortment of COAL THE BEST IS THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and As Low As THE LOWEST. LTGORIGE on Third street, proposite the Post-office, m19 b&j W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL. We have removed our FINISHING and HANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Jain and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new look Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of 424 b&j jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve planos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchaeers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the Bigliest Awards when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston,

BY Finishing and Piano Wareroomscorner of Main and Sixth streets. North streets,

13 Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,

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\$20,000 WANTED

IN ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER, UNION, PLANTERS', and BANK OF TENNESSEE, STATE BANK OF OILO, and STATE and BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA AT PAR

AT PAR
In exchange for one of the best assortments of STAPLE
and FANCY DRY GOODS that can be found in Louisville, and at such prices as will defy competition. They
are receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS,
adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of

are reconstructed to the fair and adapted to the fair and Elegant silk Robes;
Plaid and striped Silks;
Lexor and Gala Plaids;
Delaines and Merinoes.

Of every possible kind. EMBROIDERIES. A full assortment just opened.

DOMESTIC STAPLES. Never was their stock so complete.
SCARFS AND TOURISTS. A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.

MARTIN & PENTON,

o24 jdb 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferso

Wit and Humor.

NOS. 12, 13, and 14 of Burton's Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor just received and for sale by the agents for CRUMP & WELSH.

CRUMP & WELSH.

84 Fourth st., near Market.

Mrs. Holmes's New Book.

100 COPIES of MEADOW BROOK, by the anthor of or sale by CRUMP & WELSII, 64 Fourth st., near Market.

American Eloquence.

A COLLECTION OF SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES by the most Eminent Orators of America; with biographical eketches and dilustrative notes by Frank Moore, in 2 vots. Price \$6. For sale by the Agents.

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Medical Bocks.

A LAEGE and splendid lot of Medical Text Books on one jab

Tennessee, Illinois, and other Uncurrent Money RECEIVED AT PAR FOR BOOKS AND STATIONE (023 jdb) C. IIAGAN & CO.

### Remember, at the Renard Programmes Brango () Programmes CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT, 

RECEIVED this day, direct from the trairies, a fine fat G BTCK, also some of the finest PHEASANTS, QUALITY of NOVEL, and in fact every variety of Game incident to the season; also, by American Express, two days from New York, 6.500 superior OYSTERS.

RUEFER & MYERS.

WEST'S LECTURES ON DISEASES OF WOMAN, a new work, received and for sule by C. HAGAN & CO.

Harper for November JUST received by express and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 622 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

November Magazines.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for November just received by CRUMP & WELSH, o20 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market, A LNUMS—A large assortment handsome styles at very cRUMP & WELSH, c5j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

GENTS' CALF, KIP, AND GRAIN Water-proof Boots received and for sale low for eash at OWEN & WOOD'S. MISSES' GAITER, GOAT, AND French Morocco Weltz, Boots, &c., re-ceived at 03 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

A GREAT BOOK ON THEOLOGY.—The Knowledge of God Obicctively Considered; being the first part of Theology Considered as a Science of Positive Truth, both Inductive and Deductive; by Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D. I vol. &vo. \$2.

The Life of James Montgomery, by Mrs. Hellen G. Knight. \$125.

The Guyson Letters: Sclections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Guyson, Esq., edited by Heury Rogers. \$125

Marriage As It Is and As It Should Be, by Rev. John Bayley. 75c.

Fashionable Amusements, with a Review of Dr. Bellows's Lecture on the Theater, by Rev. D. R. Thomason. 75c. Justreceived and for sale by A. DAYIDSON, of jub Third street, near Market.

Tennessee and Indiana Money Wanted. WE are receiving the notes of the Old Banks of Tennes see, also all of the Indiana Stock Banks not supend ed, tor IlATS, CAPS, and FURS, wholesale and retail, and all debts due us.

o2 j&b PRATHER. SMITH. & CO., 455 Main st.

SCRAP BOOKS, assorted sizes and colors of paper, plain and embossed, gilt sides and back binding.

1 b&j C. HAGAN & CO., Main st CHECK BOOKS on Northern Bank of Louisville and Bank of Kentucky for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

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SCHOOL INKSTANDS, Silliman patent, various sizes,
the best School Inkstand in the market.
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C. HAGAN & CO., Main st. NVOICE BOOKS, medium, demy, and crown sizes, large assortment and very chap, of bæj C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

A New Book.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the authoress of the LampLighter, 100 copies by express. \$1.
CRUMP & WELSH
\$29 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Supplies.

FIRST and second series Spurgeon's Sermons. \$1.
Spurgeon's Lite and Minbury. 50c.
Jeter's Campbellism Examined and Re-examined. \$1.
Graves's Great Iron Wheel. \$1.
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Visiting Cards.

P.R. La Rue's and Collen's best make white, amber, buff, pink, and tinted Visiting Cards. A large supply.

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EVENING DRESS GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES other Desirable Dry Goods,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS FALL CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS &c., Received and in store by

C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st E have now in store (late receipts) a full and superb assortment of the above goods, including every variety of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, with every necessary article in the House Furnishing, including a line of elegant Barneley Linens, &c., all of which we offer at the lowest prices.

C. DUYALL & CO., see job Main st., opposite bank of Kentucky.

NOVELTIES.

CALL and see the splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., at TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street, where the largest assortment of goods in his line are kept, Just received a fine stock of the tollowing articles: French, English, and American Perfumery; Frangipanni, the new and eternal Perfumer; New style Shell Tuck Combs; Shell, Buffalo, and Rubher Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes, all styles and prices; Fine Ivory Combs, extra super quality; A fresh supply of imported Baskeds; Ladice' Work Cases and Traveling Companions; Purses, Port-Monaice, and Card Cases; An entirely new style of Dolls (go to sleep); Mechanical Locomotives, Steamboats, and Cabs; Mechanical Locomotives, Etemboats, and Cabs; Mechanical Locomotives, Steamboats, and Cabs; Dolls of all styles and prices from 5c. to \$5; Toy Bureaus; Toy Palis; Toy Cradles; With many other new and attractive Toys and Fancy articles. But one price, and as low as can be had in the city, \$26j&b W. W. TALBOT. 98 Fourth st. NOVELTIES.

1857. FALL IMPORTATIONS.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 FOURTH ST.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS;
ELEGANT SILK ROBES;
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;
CLOTH TOURISTS OF DUSTERS;
EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND;
MOURNING GOODS;
SHAWLS, SCARPS, AND CLOAKS;
DOMESTICS AND STAPLES;
MEGRO WEARS OF ALL KINDS;
PLANNELS OF FLY PLESCRIPTION,
SATIN AND PLAIN MERINOES;
BEST MAKE OF JOUVIN'S KIDS.

Above we give a limited list of some of the leading articles which we offer for sale, and as such prices as will defy conjectition. We are determined not to be excelled in quality, style, assortment, or low pices." We buy at the very lowest figures and from the best Eastern houses, which warrants these arties in being perfect and as cheap as can be bought. \$26 j&b [MARTIN & PENTON.]

Common Prayer.

THE prettiest assortment in the city, in the newest style of binding, at very low prices.

CRUMP & WELSH 64 Fourth street, near Market.

OF IOWA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, WISCONSIN, and Missouri (1857) for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

October.

1,000 COPIES HARPERS MONTHLY for October (price 20c.) just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market,

Scientific American.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this valuable publication for the current year will be received until the let of January at the low price of \$1 40 per annum.

CRUMP & WELSH,

21 &b 84 Fourth street, near Market

#### LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER. 6 P. M. . 6 A. M. 12 M. 12 M. 40 43 44

TRAVELER' GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILBOAD TRAINS. DEFARTURE OF RAILBOAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort.— A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Layrange and Way Places.— 4 P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.

Cincinnati and the Fast, and via Indianapolis, to the
ast. Chicago, and St. Louis.— at 7 A. M.

St. Louis. via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via
Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis.— at 10:40

A. M.

Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express Lat St. Louis and via Cincennaer to the Land Research P. M. Mashville—6 A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 e'clock A. M. rain connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth Care, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Ekton, Clarksville, Gallatiu, Glasgow, and Bardetown, and every ther day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Columbia and Grayson Springs.

Portland—Every 10 minutes.

BYEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

8t. Louis—Irregular.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.

Gover Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but
yenerally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sundaye excepted).

days excepted).

Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdayat

A. M.

Paylorsville—Every Tnesday, Thursday, and Saturday A. M. ylorsville—Every Tnesday, Thursday, and Saturday Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 9 A. M. (Snndays excepted). Office at the New Albany and Salem R. R., No, 555 Main et,

The alarm of fire about 9 o'clock this morning proceeded from a frame building on Grayson street, between Sixth and Seventh. The fire was put out without the aid of the engines.

Police Proceedings. - Tuesday, Nov. 17 .-John Raglan, an old Virginian, was arrested for drunkenness. He has been before the court repeatedly. Bail ia \$200 for three months.

Edward A Baurman, suspected felon. He had a let of buttons, suspenders, silks, &c., which it is supposed he had stolen from his mother. He was selling these articles at about one fourth of their value. Ilis mother has left the city. Baurman was in jail some time ago for stealing money from letters, but got off on the ground of insanity. Bail in \$100 for two months.

John Bell, a boy, charged with stealing a shovel from Sam Hammond. He has had his education at the workhouse. Bail in \$100 for one month.

Henry, slave of Mrs. Steele, stealing shirts and other articles from Polly Bullock, slave of Aris Throckmorton. Henry admitted to the officer that he had stolen them, and sold them for rags to a man named Klein on Lafayette street. Some of the articles were found at Klein's. The good shirts were, however, not found. The Judge dwelt severely on the practice of white persons who buy goods from slaves. Sent to the workhouse for three

We are indebted to a friend for the following private dispatch. The prices given for the product do certainly not justify high prices for hogs:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16. Mess pork inactive. Prices drooping. New 15; old 18. Lard transactions small; prices declining. Bacon inactive and prices drooping. Bacon sides, rib in, new 12; shoulders 9½.

The Herald's correspondent at Curacoa, writing on the 28th ult., mentions the arrival at that port of two vessels with refugees from San Domingo, who gave sad accounts of the state of affairs there, caused by the civil war. Gen. Baez was still within the city, but not likely to hold out much longer. Ilis force had been reduced by the sword, desertion, and famine to not more than five hundred men, and there was no hope of his obtaining any reinforcements. Santana, with a force of five thousand men, was encamped within two miles of the city. He had erected batteries, and many houses had already been destroyed by the fire from them. Santana is said to have been seriously wounded. The inhabitants of San Domingo were in a state of starvation, and large quantities of provisions were in process of shipment from Curacoa to their relief.

The day following the great race at New Market, the Cambridgeshire, in which Mr. Ten Broeck's Prioress and Babylon were beaten, another race came off between Ten Broeck's Belle and General Peel's Forerunner. The betting at starting was 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Belle. Two of the best jockeys in the kingdom rode the horses, Hatman being on Forerunner and A. Day on Belle. The lady took he lead to the cords, looking all the way when she suddenly gave out, and, notwithstanding all A. Day's efforts, Forerunner beat her by a head, Mr. Ten Broeck has certainly not been lucky in his trip to the other side.

THE IMPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1857 .report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be presented to Congress next month, will contain a statement showing the imports for the fiscal year 1857, of the principal foreign manufactures, namely: Woolen, cotton, silk, linen, and iron:

Comparison of the Imports of the principal Foreign Manufactures for the fiscal years 1856 and 1857. 1856. 1857. Woolen manufactures....\$31,964,000 \$31,286,000

Cotton manufactures.... 
 Cotton manufactures
 25,918,000

 Silk manufactures
 32,861,000

 Linen manufactures
 11,189,000
 28,685,000 27,800,000 11,443,000 Iron manufactures..... 24,602,000 23,300,000

Total........\$126,535,000 \$121,534,000
Decrease in 1857, \$4,001,000.
The importations of woolen, silk, and iron manufactures have decreased, while the importations of cotton and linen manufactures have increased. The decrease in silk importations amount to \$5,000,000, and the increase of cotton importations to over two and a half millions. The imports of linen, woolen, and iron manufactures have not materially altered. Baltmore American.

Dyspepsia, headache, and indigestion, by which all persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Bærhave's Holland Bitters one hour before each meal.—Ball. Sun. n13 j&beod6&w1

TO WAGONERS. WISH to engage a Wagon to take a load of Marble Monuments to Shelbyville, X.y.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,

Marble Works, 459 Jefferson st.

NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FINE

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, Including all grades in the finer order of CARPETING,

Floor Oil-Cloths, . Of all widths, CURTAIN MATERIAL, &c., &c.,

537 Main street. WE take pleasure in calling the attention of strangers and cltizens to our large and varied stock in the above goods, confident it will be found equal in extent and variety to any in the country, East or West. Conducting our business under the one price system, secures to purchasers a full equivalent,

C. DUVALL & CO., Main et.,

allj&b Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

Just received by C. DUVALL & CO.,

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

Gen. Scott received dispatches, yesterday, from Col. Johnson, confirming the intelligence of the destruction of the Government trains on their way to Salt Lake City by Mormons, intelligence of which had been previously sent to the Government at Washington by Judge Eckolls. Col. Johnson's dispatches are voluminous and contain a copy of a violent proclamation issued by Brigham Young.

Gen. Scott forwarded the substance of the dispatches by telegraph to Washington yesterday foremon. The mail of last night took the original documents to the War Department. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17. The Reading Railroad Company executed a mort-gage for seven millions of dollars to take the place of the mortgage bonds of 1860, for the purpose of paying those bonds and the thoating debt of the Company. When the new bonds are issued the debt of the Company will be less than eleven mil-lions.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 16. Heavy rains are prevailing in this vicinity, premonitory of killing frosts.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17. The river has fallen six inches on the lower rapids, with 23 inches at Dubuque, 2½ feet on the bar, and river blocked by ice. Boats cannot reach St. Paul. Missouri and Illinois each about 3 feet. Clear and

NORFOLK, Nov. 17. The sloop-of-war Cyane has dropped down to Hampton Roads. She sails for Hayti. New York, Nov. 17.

The steamer Galcon, from Glasgow on the 31st ult., and the Hammonia, from Hamburg on the 1st inst., arrived here this morning. The Hammonia brings upwards of \$60,000 in specie. PITTSBURG, Nov. 17. M.

River eight feet scant by the pier mark and fall-ng. Weather cloudy and cool. CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, M.

Weather clear and cool. River fallen two feet

since last evening. Flour firm-500 bbls sold at \$5 20@5 50 for Southern, an advance of 10c. Wheat heavy—32,000 bush sold at \$1 30 @I 50 for white, \$I 15@I 23 for western, and \$1 09@I 16

for red. Corn has an advancing tendency—sales at 85c.

Mess Pork 25c lower at \$19 50@19 75.

Stocks active and higher. La Crosse and Milwaukie 18; Galena and Chicago 82%; Michigan Central 60%; Eric 20; Cleveland and Toledo 44; Cleveland and Pittsburg 12; Chicago and Rock Island 80%; Illinois Central 99%; Illinois Central Bonds 87; Michigan Southern 26%; New York Central 80; Pennsylvania Coal Co. 6416; Reading 4634. Canton Co. 20; Virginia 6's 89%; Missouri 6's 77.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 17. M. Flour firm and in fair demand—700 bbls sold at \$4 25@ 4 30 for superfine. Whisky unchanged at 16%.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 17, M. Flour firm. Wheat slightly lower.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. Capt. Strom was arrested to-day on the charge of fitting out the schooner Merchant for the slave trade.

The Merchant was seized some months since, but The Merchant was select some months since, but afterwards released.

There was an immense meeting to-day in Wall street, of citizens opposed to the re-election of Mayor Wood. Henry Nicol, Democratic ex-member of Congress, presided. Wm. S. Havemeyer, ex-mayor received a unanimous nomination, but declined.

A committee was appointed to select a candidate.
The meeting was attended by a large number of our
most prominent bankers, merchants and mechanics, and the proceedings throughout were quite enthu-

siastic.

Jas. Rodgers, who murdered Swinson some weeks since, in the Tenth avenue, has been convicted.

[From the New Albany Tribune.] (From the New Albany Tribune.)
We have been requested to publish the following decision given by Judge Bicknell, during the present term of the Circuit Court. It contains some very sensible suggestions which it might be well for all persons to follow up who may feel disposed to rush into court to obtain a divorce on trival causes. The law of this State is entirely too liberal on this

The law of this State is entirely too liberal on this important point:
Brown vs. Brown.

The law of Indiana requires this court to gract divorces very freely. The Legislature seems to have been inclined to break down the sanctity of marriage as established by Christianity, and to adopt in its place the loose immorality of Paganism.

After enumerating six causes for which "divorce shall be granted, the statute empowers the court "to grant a divorce for any other cause for which it may

grant a divorce for any other cause for which it may think proper to grant it."

In exercising this discretion, the courts will remember that, although marriage is a contract, yet not only the immediate parties, but the public are concerned in it, that it is in fact an agreement between the man, the woman, and the State, that the welfare of society depends in many ways upon the continuance of that agreement, and that society, therefore, cannot consent to its dissolution, except upon grave a d

not consent to its dissolution, except upon grave a dirresistible considerations.

In this case, the parties are respectable for their industry. They have lived together more than twenty years; the husband is a good citizen, the wife a thrifty housekeeper—both are good neighbors. Here has been no adultery, no abandonment, no cruel treatment, no failure to provide, no habitual drunkenness, and no infamous crime. Here is a family of children sent to our best school, and some of them in early womanhood. Yet these parties pray of them in early womanhood. Yet these parties pray for a divorce—they ask that these children be de-prived of one of their natural protectors, their home made desolate, and they thrown, to some extent at least, at large upon society.

For the sake of the children alone this court

For the sake of the children alone this court ought to hesitate to grant a divorce except upon ample cause shown. I find in the proof some foolish quarrels, a little unreasonable conduct, and some evidence of temper, and improper language, but certainly no disturbance that ought to be fatal to the peace of parties who have shared the troubles of life for twenty years, and have reared thus far a family of intelligent and comely children.

I think the existence of this snit is the greatest mistake of their lives, but, even this, upon preper

I think the existence of this snit is the greatest mistake of their lives, but even this, upon preper consideration, should present no bar to their future harmony. If the husband will remember his manhood, he will bear the infirmities of the woman who has spent the best of her life in his service, and is the mother of his children, and for their sakes as well as his own he will return to his duties, and his friends will honor him for it; and if the wife will remember the days that are pust, and how for twenty years her husband toiled for her support, and that their mutual interests cannot be severed without ruin to both, then she too will relent—they will be again united as before, and they and their friends will alike rejoice that this Court could not grant their inconsiderate prayer. Divorce denied.

GEORGE A. BICKNELL.

Dr. King's Dispensary

Dr. A. King, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangianents growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. It is long explained and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WAKNESS.—Particular artention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive Indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unit for either busines or society, and causing premature one age.

subject unfit for either busines or society, and cause of mature old age.

\*\*P Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (nost paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. \*\*ellbajisty F\*\*\*Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the erning until 9 in the evening.

\*\*Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the erning until 9 in the evening.

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C. DUVALL & CO., Main street, between Second and Third.

WE have now in store and call the attention of citizens and strangers visiting the city to our large and varied assortment of Carpets, Curtain Materiale, Oil-Cloths, Engs. Mats. &c., embracing—
Rich Royal Wilton Carpets;
Rich printed Velvet do;
Rich do Brussels do;
Rich do Brussels do;
Rich do Tapestry Carpots;
Brussels and Tapestry Stair do;
Super 3-ply do, rich Jatterns;
Super 2-ply do.
Common all wool do;

Common all wool do; Cotton and cotton chain do; 5-8, 3-4, and 4-4 Stair Venetian Carpets; Chemille, Tufted, and Bruseels Ruge; Brocateller, Satiu de Laines; Worsted and Cotton Damasks;

Muslin do, &c. C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite Eank of Ky.

New Supplies.

A FULL supply of Robertson's Charles Fifth, Smith's A Greece, Warren's Physical Geography, Loomis's Trigonometry and Logarithms, and Pasquelle's Manual of French Conversation received by express this day.

CRUMP & WELSH, 821 j&b [94 Fourth st., near Market.

The Modern Whitfield.

A NEW and large supply of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon just received by CRUMP & WELSH, s18 1&b

84 Fourth st., near Market.

October.

GODEY AND GRAHAM for October. Price 20c. Recived by

CRUMP & WELSH,
stylich S4 Fourth st., hear Market

Geology.

KEY TO THE GEOLOGY OF THE GLOBE, by Richard Owen, M. D., Prof. of Geology and Chemistry in the University of Nashville. Price 82. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 44 Fourthst., near Market.

DESKS. -Rosewood and Mahogany lesks, four sizes cheap. [814]&b] CRUMP & WELSH. PORTFOLIOS.—From School to super-extra qualities?

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WE are receiving our fall and winter stock of Musical Instruments, such as Comments, such as Comments of all meruments.

Drums and Tamborines;
Violin, Guitar, and Cello Strings;
Violin and Guitar Cases;
And Trimmings for all the various stringed instruments is full and complete, and of superior quality.

Country Dealers supplied at lowest Eastern rates.

D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers of Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Musical Stringed Instruments of Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Musical Stringed Instruments of Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Musical Stringed Instruments of Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Musical Merchandise an

MECHANICAL TOYS — Locomotives, Steamboats, Horse and Buggy, Circus (2, 3, and 4 horses), and many other new styles Toys never before brought to this market. Call and see them at sil i&b W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st. FRANGIPANNI, THE ETERNAL PERFUME—This new and delightful perfume for sale by 81116b W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

FOR FALL SALES-1857. W. TALBOT, 98 FORETH STREET, is now in receipt of a large stock of Fancy Goods, Baskets, and Toys, to which he respectfully asks the attention of strangers and citizens.

PANCY BASKETS—A splendid assortment of Fancy Baskets, embracing the celebrated Berlin Retleule and Sailor, Flower, Card, and Work Baskets for sale at low rates by [311] jeb] W. W. TALEOT, 98 Fourth st.

PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION JAS I. LEMON & CO.'S, Main st., bet, Second and Third.

SILVER PITCHERS AND GOBLETS TO

SILVER PARTICHERS AND GOBLETS TO

JAS. I. L. PARTICHERS AND GOBLETS TO

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF THE LA-TEST STYLES—We have been receiving some beautiful goods. JAS, I. I. M.O. & CO., 8 10 jb Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Le Bon Ton.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.—
This Excelerer book of Fashions for September is received by the agents at \*4 Fourth street.

CKUMP & WELSH.

INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.

INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.

MARION HARLAND'S new book, Moss Sude, §1 25.3

Marion Harland's new book, Moss Sude, §1 25.3

Temperance Lectures, by Mrs. C. W. Dennison, anthor of Home Pictures, What Not, &c. §1 25.

Temperance Lectures, by the Rev. Dr. Nott, LL. D., President of Union College. §1.

Floral Home, or First Years in Minnesota, with portralt and illustrations, by Harriet E. Bishop. §1.

Nothing to Wear, an episode of city life, illustrated, 56c. Nothing to Wear, with illustrations by the anthor. 68c.

Essays in Biography and Critticism, by Rev. Peter Bayne, A. M. §1 25.

Posthumous works of Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the Great Teacher, and Great Cemmission. §1.

Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book, by Rev. Rob't Turnhull, D. D. §1.

Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultraism, by the author of The Plan of Salvation. §1.

New books received daily by CRUMP & WELSH, 88 & Fourth st., near Market.

School Books at A. Davidson's. A RITHMETIC-Davies, Colburn, Ray, Ring, Stoddard, Tracy, Smith, and others.
GRAMMAR-Butter, Smith, Kirkham, Bullion, and oth-GEOGRAPHY-Mitchell, Smith, Colton and Fitch, Cernell, and others.

READERS—Goodrich, Webb, McGuffey, Sanders, Sargent, and others.

PHILOSOPHY—Comstock, Parker, Jones, Gray, and HISTORY-Goodrich, Pennock, Frest, Davenport, and others.

GREEK AND LATIN—Bullion, Andrews. Anthon, Mc-Clintock, and others.

School Books of every description, Copy Books, Statione-ry, Blank Books, &c.

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Sjoch

Third st., near Market,

BOYS' and Children's Caps of a great variety of new styles, now selling cheap at HAYES, CRAIG. & CO.'S.

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THE new style DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig. & Co. Is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable flat to be found in the fashionable world.

ADJES' RIDING HATS.—Some of the most elegant Riding Hats ever worn are now to be had of 63 jobs.

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MISSES' and Children's Black, Brown, and White Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at #3 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

A NOTHER APPRENTICE WANTED AT HAYES, CRAIG. & CO.'S. COUNTRY Merchants are duly notified that it would be decidedly to the interest of themselves and ensumers to call and examine our very large stock of Fall and Winter Hars, Caps, and Faucy Fors.

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Musical Instruments at Wholesale.

Just received a direct importation from the manufacturers—
8 cases Italiau and French Violina, all prices;
5 cases best French and Spanial Guido Fintes, Clarionete, Flagrolets, &c.
do best French Sax Horne, Cornets, Bugles, and Stage
Horne;
do Italian, French, and English Guitar, Violin, and
Violoncello Strings.

2 do

The look of the lo JOHN KJTTS & CO.

Strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our large assortment of fine goods, consisting of fine WATCHES, or SILVER WARE, all of which were bought at the low-est cash prices, and we can offer inducements to all those who wish to purchase. Call and examine styles and prices. Sign of the Golden Easle, as jibb Main st., bet, Fourth and Fifth.

GENT'S FINE CALF, KIP, AND THICK BOOTS
Just received from the manufacturer and for sale cheap
for each at
al jab OWEN & WOOD'S Shee Emperium.

THE HOG CHOLERA-A New Theory .- Dr. Dongherty, of Paris, Ky., who has lately dissected a hog that died of what is termed "hog cholera," thus writes to another physician:

row, lungs, liver, heart, stomach, the large and part of the small bowels without disease. But that portion of the small bowel next to the stomach was literally filled with worms to the stomach was literally filled. feet, and was in a high state of inflammation The worm was from two to five inches in length, resem worm was from two to five ficuses in length, resembling in appearance the ascaris of the human stomach, but harder, more active, and apparently more tenacious of life. So closely were they crowded in the bowels that their forms could be distinctly treat they are it to cook?

The disease then, of which the hog dies, is inflammation of a portion of the small lowel, caused by this hard active worm, and producing the symptoms anoticed in its course, viz: drooping, indisposition to est, diarrhoea, and finally convulsions and death. The treatment, it seems to me, must be altogether preventive. I do not believe the worms could be disledged by any treatment after inflammation is set up; but before this, while the hog is apparently well, able to eat and drink, I bave no doubt they may be destroyed or removed in many instances by judicious management.

The Doctor thinks the disease "incompanyies like".

The Doctor thinks the disease "incommunicable," and the best remedy is some medicine to dislodge the worms in their course of development.

FORCING THE RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT .- It some times happens that there is a larger quantity of stools or old roots of pie plants than the family need. When such is the case, they can be made to serve a good purpose by affording a supply in winter. By looking out in time, a few plants might always be reserved for this purpose, so that a supply would be always on hand for winter. The following manuer of obtaining it, from Buist's Kitchen Gardener, may help some to a wrinkle:

To force rhubarb, it is only necessary to procure some large pots, boxes, or half barrels, and invert them over the roots. Then cover the whole entirely, ground and all, with leaves and hot stable manure. This will cause an agreeable heat to arise; the plants will grow freely under their warm, dark covering; the stalks will be finely blanched, very tender, and delicately flavored. This operation should be perfermed before the ground gets frozen, by placing the boxes, &c., over the plants intended to be forced, and covering the ground with eight or ten inches of leaves or litter. Then, about the middle of January with the leaves as many more, with warm leaves or litter. Then, about the middle of January, mix with the leaves as many more, with warm dung, as will entirely cover the articles. If properly managed, the stalks will be fit for use in from four to six weeks, and the plants will continue to produce till the roots in the open air take their place. They, too, are greatly benefited by placing a barrel over them as soon as they begin to grow in the apring; the stems grow more tender and much lorger by this process. There should be a few holes in the barrel, or a part of the bottom taken out to admit a little air, though it is not absolutely essential. mit a little air, though it is not absolutely essential. Many persons may dislike all this trouble, and others have not the material at command; to such, we bay, cover the roots with six or eight inches of any dry material, which will forward them two weeks before those that are uncovered. Others may have the convenience of a green-house under the stage, or some other warm building—even a warm closet, or a furnace in the collar. In such situations the plants can be forwarded by planting them in November lint large pots or boxes, with good earth, and placing them at any required time into any of these situations, giving water freely when they begin to grow. A crop will be obtained in a space of time varying according to the heat that is at command. After the plants have dore producing stalks for culinary use, they may be turned out into a half shady, rich piece of ground in May, when, after a season's growth, they can again be used for the same purpose. Hot-beds, frames, or pits will also do for forcing 1. is article; but in such a case the glasses must be darkened to cause them to grow and blanch. The atmosphere must also be freely saturated with water to phere must also be freely saturated with water, to make the stalks swell to their full height and size. There are two advantages in blanching rhubarb: first, the desirable qualities of appearance and flavor; and secondly, a saving in the quantity of sweeter ing material to render them agreeable to the taste.

[From the Western Farm Journal.] PRIZE ESSAY. KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST EXHIBITION. By Dr. R. J. Brecktardge, of Fayette County, to who was awarded the second Premiun. ON BREEDING STOCK OF ANY KIND.

The particular stock to which the following remarks anore immediately relate is the Shorthorns, common-ly called Durham cattle. But the great principles haid down apply to all kinds of domestic quadrupeds. The Shorthorns are selected, because they are at the head of all races of cattle; and therefore in a country, the basis of whose husbandry is grass, they are Anything at the head of the live stock interest. Anything which promotes their intelligent culture must prote, in the highest degree, the agricultural interest mote, in the highest degree, the agricultural interest of the State. The single point herein discussed is breeding—that being the only one embraced in this particular theme, as assigned by the State Agricultural Society. And the object aimed at is to state briefly and clearly the great principles which breeders must understand and adopt, if they would breed

ers must understand and adopt, if they would breed with certainty and with profit.

Laws of Nature.—There are two natural laws which lie at the foundation of this whole subject, both of which we must steadily regard. The first is, that like produces like. What we expect and desire in offspring we must find in the parents. This stability and uniformity of nature is the very foundation of the whole order of the universe. We are not need we have any fear that for our advantage, nor need we have any fear that we may not trust implicitly to its force. What we mean by pure blood or htph bred is, that the animals thus designated belong to a family that commitment to be a family that

mean by pure blood or high bred is, that the animals thus designated belong to a family that carries very far and that has carried very long, the power to produce other animals having the particular qualities we prize and seek. This great law of like after like is subject, like every other law of nature, to be weakened or to be increased in its power, and is liable to operate to the great injury or the great advantage of man. But its existence and its fundamental importance must be recognized in every step the breeder takes.

The second of the two great natural laws alluded to above may be thus stated: culture is capable of modifying the great law of like after like, both for good and for evil, to the utmost extent compatible with the enduring power of the law itself. It is impossible to set limits to the injury or to the improvement that every thing which exists is capable of while yet remaining essentially the same. While the first law teaches us that we can create nothing, the second law teaches us that we can improve every thing that exists. These two laws give to the breeder all the control that is possible or desirable over the subject. Absolute unity, certainty, and steadfastness in the bing, and yet almost boundless variety in the modes Absolute unity, certainty, and steadfastness in the shing, and yet almost boundless variety in the modes of its manifestation—these are the two grand truths which the breeder must operate with in all his en-deavors to perpetuate or to improve any race of ani-

deavors to perpetuate or to improve any race of animals.

Fusdamental Reluits of these Laws.—In the first place it is utterly impossible for us to perpetuate artificial reculiarities of any kind whatever. A horse, nicked or foxed, never begets a nicked or foxed never begets a nicked or foxed never begets a nicked or foxed of the particular race, will be propagated with like aniformity; thus no Short-horn is of any color but where or red, or a mixture of both. In the third place, these natural peculiarities, even when they are personal to the particular animal, are, to a certain extent, propagated in its offspring; thus a bull born without a tail, or with a very coarse head, may be expected to have some calves with similar defects, and following up we might at last establish a family thus accidentally originated by nature. In the fourth place, we may, by persevering neglect, or ignorance, or design, greatly seduce nature to originate these accidental varieties, and torture her into the production of deformed, or barren, or monetrous animals. In the fifth place, we may, by docile, assidnous, and kind waiting on nature, so learn her

ways and so win her smile that our wise and ex-perienced endeavors to help her efforts will be fol-lowed by abundant rewards in the increased beauty, lowed by abundant rewards in the increased beauty, excellence, and value of all we rear. In the sixth place, our wiedom is, therefore, to avoid carefully all those peculiarities which are merely personal to particular animals, and to select animals for their general perfection in the peculiarities common to the race; for, in the former case, we are liable to an excessive and special development, while, in the latter case, we may expect general excellence and improvement, which is what we want.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOUNDED ON THESE LAWS AND RESURTS —A vast amount of injury is done to

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOUNDED ON THESE LAWS AND RESULTS —A vast amount of injury is done to domestic animals of all sorts by crossing various races of each kind upon one another. No mau can guess of what race, or of what mixture of races, the common cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs of the country originally cause. But every man can see how few capital animals are to be found amongst any of them. This promiscuous method of breeding one variety upon another subverts the first law, and resists the uniform endeavor of nature, as applied to the whole subject of breeding. We cannot even keep up a race of half-breeds by breeding half-breeds to each other. How then can a race with a nultito each other. How then can a race with a multi-tude of different crosses in it possibly be either uni-form or valuable? To adhere tenaciously to an un-mixed blood, is the very first requisite in all breed-ing that aims to preserve the excellence we have already secured, or to increase it, in any race of animals.

The question of pure blood, as applied to every race of animals, has already been explained as a matter of principle. As a matter of fact, in the case of each particular animal, while we are left, in a or each particular animal, while we are left, in a great degree, to depend on the testimony of owners and traders for extended pedigrees, yet there are natural marks well known to experienced breeders, and clearly laid down in all books which treat of the different races of animals, which render gross imposition impossible on those who understand their business. A thorough band Shurt burn is as easily disiness. A thorough bred Short-horn is as easily dis-tinguished from other races of cattle as a Saxon sheep is from a Cotswold, or a race horse from a cart horse; and unless we will put ourselves to the trouble of being qualified to do this, we must be content to trust our ignorance to chance. With regard to herd books, we are liable to form very erroneous opinions. Those books are of great value, precisely as any other means of advertising is, and also very much as a record office of land titles is. But it is very idle to suppose that all advertisements are strictly true, or that all lands with a perfect title are rich lauds. Many herd book pedigrees are, on their face, coudemnatory of the animals advertised, and not a few are incorrect. That breeders do not guard against such civils, or that they are not sufficiently informed to do so are amongst the reasons why they are so often disappointed in the stock they breed.

3. It is one evil resu't of the various errors along.

3. It is one evil result of the various errors already alluded to, that any countenance should be given to attempt to clevate high grade cattle to something like an equality with those of pure blood. Short-horns are a distinct and very ancient variety of cattle: for our purposes in Kentucky, and in the West generally, incomparably the best race of cattle. High grades are, no doubt, a very great improvement on the common cattle; but to dignify them with the name of full blooded, and to allow them to be considered as a near approach to the pure blooded is a very terious error, which can work

blooded, is a very rerious error, which can work nothing but injury to the stock of the country, and which can impose on uone busignorant breeders. If the Short-horns were a race made by crossing sever-al other races--which some have ignorantly pretend-ed--even then it would be useless for us to work the ed—even then it would be useless for us to work the race over again by new crosses. But seeing it is a distinct, peculiar, and very perfect race, created, perhaps, at first, and very anciently, by natural congenital peculiarities in certain animals, and afterwards most carefully bred and improved by culture through many centuries, and now widely diffused and multiplied in all the linest portions of the darth; it is mere wantonness for those who are interested in this noble race to connive at practices so injurious to its reputation and value. If full blooded means anything else than thorough bred, then it means grade, and ought to be so called; but if it means to place the grade on a level with the pure theu it is 4. Thus separating the pure from the grade, produced by itself, and from all mixture with other

races, no matter how excellent, we are restricted in breeding to animals of the one race, and this univerbreeding to animals of the one race, and this universally in all breeding that aims at permanent improvement. Pure breeding is, therefore, necessarily in-and-in breeding, to a certain extent. How far that principle should go, and by what means we can best avoid its supposed evil results, are questions upon which great difference of opinion exists. In this country there is a general prejudice against in and-in breeding; and breeders of Short-horns generally have accustomed themselves to keep their bulls only for a few years, and to seek breeding animals as remotely related to their own herds as they could as remotely related to their own herds as they could obtain. It is this same feeling which has created and sustained such constant and excessive imporand sustained such constant and excessive impor-tations of Short-horns from England; although, in the judgment of those most qualified to judge, and who have had the best opportunities of forming an opinion, we have in Kentucky larger herds and beter animals than exist in England. The most certain and the most obvious effect of this method of breeding is to deprive any particular herd of any distinct character peculiar to itself. The general improvement of all might possibly be promoted in this manner if all breeders were skillful and experienced. But the special improvement of any, to a very high degree, is nearly impossible, under such a system, by which every breeder guarantees, in a mancer, the skill and knowledge of all the rest, and at the same time deprives himself habitually of advantages obtained by his own skill or good fortune very moment those advantages are most im-

portant.

5. As a matter of fact, experience has clearly proved that, while in-and-in breeding, followed ignorautly or indefinitely, may produce much injury, at the same time, in-and-in breeding has been so followed as to produce not only the very finest animals, but the very finest herds of the race. As a matter of principle, as has been already intimated, in-and-in breeding is but another name for pure breeding, for all pure breeding is confining ourselves to one race, while in-and-in breeding is but confining ourselves to a few, or to a simgle family of that ings ourselves to a few, or to a simple family of that race. If we will be guided by nature, her proceeding are invariable as to the method by which she ing are invariable as to the method by which she beeps races distinct and carries them to pefection. For all animals that pair, pair out of the same litter from generation to generation; and amongst all gregarious animals, not only does the same herd continue itself, but it happens necessarily and continually, that the very closest in and in breeding, both up and down and collateral, is the very rule of her work. In both instances the result she produces is a uniformity and a perfection in every species up to the highest points permitted by the circumstances of each. The general truth undoubtedly is, that by a unformity and a perfection in every species up to the highest points permitted by the circumstances of each. The general truth undoubtedly is, that by skillful in-and-in breeding, we intensify the prevaling blood, whatever that is; we get rid of all subordinate mixtures, and tendencies; we give increased stability and uniformity to the peculiar characteristics of the race, and we establish, in the firmest manner possible, all the qualities of the race, whatever they may be. It cannot be too distinctly understood that this question depends essentially upon another already spoken of. If the Short-horns be a distinct and a pure race, in-and-in breeding is a certain way to perfect it; but if it be a made race, in-and-in breeding is a certain way to break up its mixtures and to bring out the prevailing race out of the several races which compose it. As there can be no doubt that it is a pure race, the popular prejudice against in-and-in breeding, as applied to it, is unfounded and injurious.

6. There is some difference of opinion as to the age at which aniunals should be put to breeding.

age at which animals should be put to breeding. The prevailing opinion amongst the the best breeders is, that heifers should bring their first calf at ers is, that hellers should bring their inst can all about three years of age—some respect being had to the season of year at which the calf should come—and that bulls may be allowed to serve a few cows with out injury to them, at fifteen or eighteen months old. The average time of gestation for a cow is 280 days. Nearly all heifer will bring their first calf days. Nearly all heifer will bring their first calf
two years. of age, or even younger, if permitted;
the effect of which is apt to be to retard the complete development of the cow, if not to injure her
permanently in size and appearance. Under all circumstances, this race of cattle appears to be liable
to occasional barrenness in both sexes, and to compensate for it by occasional excessive fecundity,
twins being far more common than barren animals
—both of which facts, if not peculiar to this race, are
far more common than in any other. There is no

reason to believe that the offspring, either of the cow or the bull, depends upon the age of either parent for its excellence, except so far as the health of the parent and its adequate vigor may be consided as influenced by its time of life. As a race, the Short-horns are vigorous, healthful, and long lived. Among them, as amongst all creatures that exists there is reason to believe that hereditary qualities that are personal descend most surely across the sexee, to wit: from the male parent to the female sexes, to wit: from the male parent to the female issue, and vice corsa. A remarkable fact of the very bighest importance, of which all ages and conditious sexes, to of men have had a vague conviction, which nothing but experience can establish, and which well de-serves a more serious examination than it has re-

It would add many millions to the wealth of Kentucky if all her cattle could be snpplanted by this race of Short-horns, or even by high grades of them. Even the permanent establishment of numerous herds of pure blood and high excellence in her une-qualed grass region would open a mine of wealth to the State. The culture of them, moreover, besides being amongst the most remunerative branches of rural ecomomy, is one of the most rational and beautiful parts of the farm life of our land holders. The great attention, therefore, which is paid to them by all our agricultural societies is one of their most beneficial acts, and this little attempt to promote their objects will be accepted, at least, as a token of the satisfaction and good wishes of an old breed-

SETTING BULBS IN AUTUMN .- This is the season to plant bulbous flowers, and we here give some of the best varieties and the manner they should be planted. The tulip ranks high, and from the great variety and showy coloring is a great favorite. It is both single and double and should be planted in a light soil, well mannred with a compost of muck and yard-manure, to which it is well to add a small quantity of sand; raw manure is apt to stain and ruin the colors, causing them to run. The bulbs should be set about six inches apart and sour inches They can also be planted in circles or groups the different colors and thus sec

beautiful effect.

There are nearly if not quite 2,000 different named varieties of tulips. They are classed under the following namee: Roses, Byblæmen, Bizarres, Selfs, and Breeders. Roses have white grounds with crimson shades; Byblæmens have purple shades crimson shades; Byblicemens have purple shades with white ground; Bizarres have purple or scarlet shades with a yellow ground; Selfs admit of but two colors, white and yellow of different tints; Breeders are of one color with a white or yellow centre and break into various colors, the second or

centre and break into various colors, the second or third year of flowering roducing new varieties. If yacinths may also be set at this season in beds and groups, in the same manner as the tulips, and bloom very early in the spring, and make, when planted with the crocusses, a very handsome border. The varieties of this plant are as numerous as those of the tulip. The Crocus is also a beautiful flower and blooms in April, is of several colors, as yellow, blue, white, purple, &c. They may be planted much the same as those mentioned above.

Lily bulbs of all bardy sorts are better planted in

Lily bulbs of all hardy sorts are better planted in deep light soil with muck and black earth from it woods. They also have several varieties and look well as a border. They grow to the height of three to five feet. To these varieties may be added the Jonquils, which are both single and double Daffodills, the Crown Imperial, Suow Drop, and Gladi

THE RACE FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES NEWMARKET, Oct. 27.—The Cambridgeshire stakes of 25 ovs. cacli; 10 ft. and five only if declared, &c., with 100 dded from the town race fund. Certain penalties for wingers. The recond to receive 50 sovs. onto f the stakes.—Imbridgeshire course (1 mile 240 yards). 165 subs., 66 of chom declared. ed. rr's Odd Trick, Sieight-of-Hand, 3 yrs., 7st..

th (Fordham).

Lord John Scott's Meetissima, 3 yrs., 6sl, 5lb (French).

Mr. Juckson's Sanuterer, 3 yrs., 8st 12lb (including 3 lb xtra)—J. Osborne.

The following also ran:

Mr. Morris's Artillery, 4 yrs. 7sl 13lh. (Basham).

Capt. Christis's Kestrel, 4 vrs., 7st 9lb. (Flatman).

Baron Rothschild's Sydney, 3 yrs., 7st 5lb. (T. Harrison).

Mr. R. Ten Brocek's Prioress, 4 yrs., 7st (including 7lb xira)—Taukley.

Mr. J. H. Smith's Whistling Willic, 6 yrs., 6st 13lb. (Rohrison).

Mr. R, 11. Jones's Bashi-Bazouk, 3 yrs, 6st 13th (carried Charlton.
. Simpson's Fright, 3 yrs, 6st 111b. (Prior.).
. J. H. Mousley's Bay Hilton; 4 yrs, 6st 10b. (R.

Bowes's Bird-in-the-Hand, 3 yrs, 6st 10ib. (Bresell). Lord Londeshorough's Rosa Bonheur, 3 yrs, 6st 10ib. (in-inding 5th extra)—Bullock.

Lord Londeshorough's Bosa Bonheur, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb. (ininding 3th extra)—Bullock.

Mr. C. Capel's Frestbury, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb. (Musgrove).

Mr. Coate's Fanny Gray, 5 yrs, 6st 9lb. (Hearnden).

Sir J. B. Mill's Cerva, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb. (Grimmer).

Capt. Snith's El Hakim, 3 yrs, 6st 8th. (Covey).

Mr. Drinkald's M. Dobler, 3 yrs, 6st 8th. (Covey).

Mr. Srikald's M. Dobler, 3 yrs, 6st 7th. (Hush.).

Lord William's Deusty Miller, 3 yrs, 5st 7th. (Hush.).

Lord Wilton's Peeping Tom, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb. (Bray.).

Couct F. Lagrange's Madamoiselle de Chantily, 3 yrs, 3st 5th (Plunb.).

Teu Broeck's Babylon, 3 yrs, 6st"(Chailoner.) . Cliff's Siuggard, 5 yrs, 6st (carried 6st 2lh) (J.

.) Dixon's Dunboyne, 3 yrs, 5st 10ib (Wynne.) ayne's colt by Alarm—Plush, 3 yrs, 5st 10lh (Ray-Saxon's Queen Bess, 3 yrs, Set 10ib (including Sib (Pitchard.)

Mr. Payne's Coit Of Alarm—Plush, 3 yrs, 5st 10in (RayMr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 3 yrs, 5st 10in (including 3ib
extra (Pitchard.)
Lord Anglesey's Tricolor, 3 years, 5st 5ih (F. Adams.)
Mr. Wirgam's Cvrne, 3 yrs, 5st 7ib (J. Edward.)
Capt. White's Gilliver, 3 yrs, 5st 7ib (J. Edward.)
Capt. White's Gilliver, 3 yrs, 5st 7ib (Perry.)
Major Davidson's Sweet William, 3 yrs 7st 4lb (Prime)
Betting at starting.—7 to 1 agst El liakim, 1 to 1 agst Mademoiselle de Chantily, 9 to 1 agst 17ichor, 10 to 1 agst Mademoiselle de Chantily, 9 to 1 agst 17ichor, 10 to 1 agst Mademoiselle de Chantily, 9 to 1 agst 17ichor, 10 to 1 agst Whitling Willie, 30 to 1 agst 31. Dobler, 33 to 1 agst Cyrenne, 33
to 1 agst Queen Bess, 23 to 1 agst Plush coit, 33 to 1 agst Whitling Willie, 30 to 1 agst 11. Dobler, 33 to 1 agst Cyrenne, 33
to 1 agst Queen Bess, 23 to 1 agst Plush coit, 33 to 1 agst Most.
Bashi-18azouk, 50 to 1 agst Kestrel, 66 to 1 agst Babylon, 100
to 1 agst Saunterer.

By 90 minutes 10 the appointed time (9 o'clock) the jockcys had weighed out, and the numbers of the competitors
were aunounced in the ring. It was, however, about twenty-minutes to 3 before the starter dropped his flux. The delay was caused principally by the 'fractionsness' of Fanny
Gray and the impatience of El Hakim. Fanny repeatedly
ashed out with her hind legs, and once lift Tricolor and
gave 13 Hakim a 'slunner' on the head; the horse, however, did not seem affected by the kick. After mnci wheeling and turning about, the signal was given and an admirable start effected. El Hakim and the Plush colt, who
were slightly in advance when the flax fell, were the first
off, but, on the horses getting into their stride, Mad'ille de
Cnantilly and Whistling Willie, the latter perhaps with a
slight lead, went to the front, closely followed by Peeping
Tom, Queen Bess, Gilliver, Odd Trick, Moestissima, and
Artillery, as nearly as could be determined in the order
named, with El Hakim, Plush colt, Cerva, Tricolor, Kestel, Rosa Bonheur, Saunterer, Fri

Santerer.

From the time of Odd Trick's taking the lead the result was scarceiv in doubt. He had been "ridden" at the Duke's stand, but his jockey found that he had his opponent safe, and sending him along, won easily by two lengths, Mostissima beating Saunterer by a neck only for second place; Cyrene was forth, about three lengths from the third, and half a length in advance of Mademoiselle de Chintilly, who was fifth; liird-in-the-Hand was sixth, Tricolor leading the next lot, which was widely scattered; Babylon (who, with his stable companion, Prioress, never showed in the race) was absolutely last.

**NEW GOODS** IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c., 'Just received by C. DUVALL & CO.,

MAIN STREET.

OUR huyer, who is now in New York, placed us in receipt of a lot of beautiful goods in the above line, which were purchased at very low prices. As we shall offer bargains in the best order of goods, we invite the attention of all to our new stock.

We take at par the Oid Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Inciana.

o5)&b Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

Fifty Piano-For-

We would call the attention of strangers and ALL tion of strangers and ALL for extensive assortment of the Union, consuling of Full. Grand, Parlog Grand, and Square Pianos of every variety of style. Cash prices from \$200 to

81,000.

N. B. Every Piano soid from our store is fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction or returned and exchanged at our expense.

Importers, wholesale and Retall Dealers in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music, 169 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, adjoining Durkee, Heath, & Co.'s Dry Goods and Carpet Warerooms, Louisville, Ky. 22 j&b

From this morning's Journal.

Monile, Nov. 14. Gen. Walker's emigrants sailed to-day for Greytown. The steamer Fashion, heavily freighted, obtained a clearance as a Greytown packet.

Cotton—Sales of 1,000 bales at a decline of %c.\*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.

Gilbert Cassard, an extensive pork packer, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy. He was in the 75th year of his age.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16, M. The river has fallen 3 feet since Saturday ever It has been rising moderately in the last 12 s. Weather damp and cloudy.

DATROIT, Nov. 16. The steamer Michigan, arrived on Sunday from Lake Superior, reports that the propeller City of Superior, with a valuable cargo of provisions and ming supplies for all the Lake Superior ports, went on the rocks at the entrance of Copper Harbor, in a dense snow storm last Tuesday morning, and will prove a total loss. The propeller was new and valprove a total loss. The propeller was new and valued at \$50,000. She was owned by Hanna, Garretson, & Co., of Cleaveland, and was insured for \$32,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16, P. M. The river has fallen 8 inches since noon. Weather

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16, P. M. River-8 feet by the pier mark and falling. The eather is wet. Mercury 46. weather is wet.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. NEW YORK, Nov. 16. The steamship City of Washington arrived this morning, bringing advices to the 4th inst., same as received by the Ariel.

The attempted launch of the Great Eistern com-menced at noon on the 3d inst., and had moved sev-eral feet when an accident which occurred to the

eral feet when an accident which occurred to the mismanagement of the drama (?) caused serious injury to several workmen, one of whom died. The London Times says that operations cannot be resumed until Dec., in the meanwhile the vessel is in danger of settling.

Succeden.—The Sweedish Diet had rejected the religious liberts bill ofter seven days energetic decrease. ligious liberty bill after seven days energetic de

Aus'rla.-A tax upon newspapers, both local and Austria. A tax upon her spapers, both local and foreign had been imposed.

It is stated on the best authority as questionable whether Great Britain guarantees in the agreement made at the convention of European powers, to protect Austria in her Datian possessions, in case of an exchange of the convention of the conve

outbreak. The submarine telegraphic communication be tween Sardinia and Austria had been established.

The City of Washington brings upwards of £11,

The London money market was unfavorably effect sturday reached 90% but afterwards receded. Money was active, but the bank continued to lose gold, giving rise to apprehensions that the bank rate of discount would be advanced to 9 per cent.

The acceptance of R. Wilson, Hallett, & Co., of

The acceptance of K. Wison, Francet, & Co., of Liverpool had been returned.

France.—The funeral of Gen. Cavaignac was a most imposing spectacle. 15,000 people followed the hearse. There were large detachments of troops in the procession. Also many Republican leaders. It passed off quietly. There was no address at the tenth.

tomb.

\*\*Relquum.—The Ministry, though having resigned, retain their posts till the meeting of the Chambers.

\*\*Liverpool Markets, Nov. 4th.—Rosin closed heavy with a slight decline in all qualities; sales at 4s. 3d. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Spirits turgentine dull

London .- Breadstuffs steady and firmer. Sugar heavy with a slight decline. Coffee buoyant. Tea firmer. Rice heavy. Linseed oil 34s. 6d.@35s. Pig iron steady at 58s. 6d.@59s. Tallow declining.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. There is little if any doubt that the treaty long since proposed between the United States and Nicaragua was signed to-day at the State Department by Secretary Cass and Minister Yrissaris The transit route is to be protected by U. S. troops in the event of Nicaragua being unable to do so in consequence of foreign invasions, civil insurrections or other doof foreign invasions, civil insurrections or other domestic causes, but with the return of peace the troops are to be withdrawn. It is further said that a free port is guaranteed at each eud of the line. The treaty protects no company by name but provides for the protection of any company having existing a valid grant, to be determined by Nicaragna, and which shall recognise the obligations of this treaty; and the government of Nicaragna has, through its minister, signified to that of the United States in writing that the only company having such valid grant is the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co., created by Nicaragua, September 22, 1849, the charter of which was amended on the 19th of June last and approved by the government

19th of June last and approved by the government of Nicaragua ou the 27th of July last. Yrissari will be formally presented to the Presi-

ent to-morrow.

The War Department to-day received dispatche from the acting Governor of New Maxico, advising it of Col. Bonneville's entirely successful expedition into the Gila country to chastise the Indians of that region. They have sued for peace and expressed themselves anxious to live on friendly terms with the people of the United States.

the people of the United States.

Although the loss of the contractor's train from the attack of the Mormons is a heavy one, it in no form prejudices the military portion of the expedition, which is considered by the War Department safe fram any attack, as it can maintain itself against all enemies, and will not suffer for subsistence. The sloop-of-war practice ship Plymouth is com-

iug up the Potomac The Southern mai The Southern mail furnishes Key West advices to the 10th inst. The pilot boat passed a wreck supposed by the hull to be the bark George Thompson. ST. Louis, Nov. 16.

Kansas advices state that the convention had adopted the constitution by a vote of 28 for, and about a dozen against it. The whole number of delegates were 60, consequently, the constitution was adopted by a minority of the convention. The majority and minority reports of the committee on a schedule had been merged into one schedule, which provides for an election on the 21st of December to ratify or reject the constitution, voting to be by ballot, vote cast to be endorsed "constitution with slavery" or "constitution without slavery."

There will be an election on the first Mondry in January next for State and Congressional tickets.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat asserts that Walker brought from Washington a manuscript copy of the Kansas constitution, almost identical with the one adopted. He also says that no free State men will vote on the 21st of Dec.

Bacon, Cook, & Co. of Lawrence have suspended Kansas advices state that the convention had

Bacon, Oook, & Co. of Lawrence have suspended

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday last gives the following figures: Decrease of loans \$627,000—decrease of specie \$296,000—decrease of circulation \$165,000—increase of deposits \$370,800. Total amount of specie held by the banks nearly \$19,500,000.

The City of Washington's specie list amounts in all to \$75,000—an increased amount over the previous statement.

Boston, Nov. 16.

Messrs. Crocker & Sturgis and Benjamin & Nathaniel Goddard, heavy Indian firms, are reported to have suspended.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 16.

A fire, which occurred here last night, destroyed Druper's grist mill and the Spalding mill, owned by N. W. Wolfe, together with several warehouses and dwellings. The loss amounted to \$100,000, of which \$50,000 fall upon New York insurance companies. Mr. Wolfe was insured for \$21,000.

L ADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES of every variety received at 1 jach OWEN & WOOD'S,

ESPECIAL NOTICE! TO strangers and others visiting I:

To strangers and others visiting I:
would call their attention to our large and wellselected stock of Boots, shoes, and Brogans, which
we have made to our order by the best manufactast. To those wishing anything in our line, we are
to offer better goods and at less prices than those
their goods in this market. Buyers will consult
terest by examining our stock before purchasing
re.

OWEN & WOOD, 455 Marketus.

one door above Third.

Selling Out Below Cost!

A. FRENTZ, having made arrangements to go into a different business, now offers to sell his en-the stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and FANCY GOODS BELOW

COST.

He has determined to make a clean sweep. His assortment embraces the latest styles and improvements. The stock of Spectacles are of known importation, and the largest stock in the city.

Gents' full-jeweled Gold Lever Hunting Watches from \$35 np; Gents' full-jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watches from

Gents' full-]cweled Silver Lever Hunting Watch \$8 m;
Gents' Gold Chaine; 65c. pwt;
Gold Lockets from \$1 m;
Fine Coral Sets from \$10 n;
Gold Shirt Stude from \$10 n;
Gold Shirt Stude from \$1 m;
Gold Pen and Extension Holders from \$5c. m;
Gold Pen Bobs from t5c. up;
Gold Spectacles, fine, from \$3 50 np;
Silver Bobs from \$1 m;
Silver do, do, from \$1 m;
Silver do, do, from \$1 m;
Silver Spectacles from 15c. up;
German Silver Spectacles from 15c. up;

A. FRENTZ.

At the sign of the Big Spectacles,
On the north side of Marketst.,
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#### M. B. SWAIN, Merchant Tailor NO. 450 JEFFERSON STREET,

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Country and city merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our large and varied assortment of the above-named roods. We are offering them at prices to mit the times.

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N consequence of the scarcity of money, I have determined to offer my stock of FANCY GOODS, BASETS, and TOYS at TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW ARKET FRICE for Casm-taking the Isanks of the State Indiana, State Isanks of Indiana and Ohio, and Kencky Isanks. My stock is full of and comprises all of the w goods out this season. Inbin's Extracted the Relief to the Million!!

new goods out this season.

Lubin's Extracts at one.
Bazin's Extracts at one.
Bazin's Extracts at one.
Pomades and Freshes
Toys and Baskets
Call and avail yourselves of this opportuly, as now is
the time to get goods cheap, or, in other words, at wholesale prices.

Ol7 1869
W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

GENTS' SOFT HATS—An extra article of Gents' Soft Felt Hats in store and for sale very low by PRATHER, SMITH & CO., o17 i&b 455 Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH, AND VELVET CAPS of all the different styles, colors, and qualities for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Maln st.

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wood, stone, cloth, mean, or paper.

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PRICES. ingle packages. 25 cts.

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Full directions in each package. C. HAGAN & CO.

NOTHING TO SAY; A Slight Slap at Mobocratic Snob-bery, which has nothing to do, nothing to wear; by Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. II. 50; ol3 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth at

Parlor Entertainments.
THE Ladies and Gentlement's Mirror of Fortnne, or the Analysis of Life, for the entertainment of literary and social circles, by D. M. Ansell, M. D. Price 81 25.
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New Books. WAVERLY Novels—The Bride of Lammermoor Household edition. 3 vols. Price \$1 50.
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ol3 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth at.

NEW JUVENILES, beautifully Illustrated, colored plates, plain and gilt, at low prices, ol3 j&b CRUMP & WELSH. 84 Fourth st.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MARINE CHENNOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chromoneters, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. Il. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodsham Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers.

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Ray's Higher Arithmetic.
THE PRINCIPLES OF ARITHMETIC, Analyzed and Practically Applied, for Advanced Students, by Joseph Ray, M. D. Price 75c.
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FRESH SHELL OYSTERS. 3,500 PRINCE'S RAY SHELL OYSTERS, as Instituted the American Express this morning.

Also, a superb lot of Prairie Chickens, Qualls, Sulpes, Wild Ducks, Woodcocks, Plovers, &c.

All of which will be served in our Restaurant in the best style.

JOHN CAWEIN & CO.,

Walker's Exchange.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 1858 received and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., o7 J&h No. 507 Main st.

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PORTABLE FOR GES—
For Jowelers, Coppersmiths,
Millers, Planters, Rail-Road
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complete order.
Also a general assortment of
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hetween Market and Wain,
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67 j&b

RANKIN'S HALF YEARLY MEDICAL ABSTRACT for July, 1857, for sale by 'C. HAGAN & CO., NO. 547 Main st.

HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL RECIPES for Chem-and Heads of Familles for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., or keb

Nevr Books.

THE Grayson Letters, by Henry Rodgers, anthor of the "Eclipse of Faith." \$1.35.

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